The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,048—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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PORT.

		Rs.	a.
OLD TAWNY, delicate and soft	Rs.	44	8
Old Crusted, an excellent Wine	„	44	8
† INVALID'S, Choice Old	„	32	8
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Discount 5 per cent. for Cash.

RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th Dec.
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th „
‡ GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
‡ GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.I. OCEANA	6363	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
‡ ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
‡ SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

	24th Jan.
10th Jan.	7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., '94.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan., 1894.
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallushnig.	4,409	350	21st Jan. '94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 21, 1893.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	December 30, '93
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 13.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd January, 1894, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th December, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 14, 1893.

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THE S. S. LINDISFARNE has ARRIVED, and will be ready to LOAD on or about the 29th inst.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort.

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BOMBAY.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
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TREACHER & CO. are receiving large Consignments of CHOICE WINES of all kinds to meet the extra demand at this Season of the year, and have now a most Complete Stock of All Brands most in Repute.

CHAMPAGNES
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CELEBRATED HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY
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HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

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LATEST SHAPES.
FULL FRONTS. BAG TOPS
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FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.
COLOURED VELVET CORDS.
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The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
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Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	„
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HAVANA CIGARS—

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El Diploma 25 in a box	4	0	per Box
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Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884,"
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest.
TRY IT!!

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SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

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HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL, CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

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That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY **FRUIT AND HONEY** TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
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CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR..................CAPT. H. STANLEY.

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COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

STILL CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING !
THE BEST EVIDENCE OF POPULARITY.
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THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AT 9-30 P.M.,
Audran's Melodious Comic Opera,
"LA MASCOTTE"! "LA MASCOTTE"!!
The most Popular of all Comic Operas.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING
(By Special Request),
Planquette's Nautical Comic Opera
in 3 Acts,
PAUL JONES !! PAUL JONES !!!

Box Office and Plan at "MITCHELL'S" (open from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.), Meadows Street, Fort.
PRICES :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, One Rupee.
Military and Sailors in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats only.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

A BOMBAY MASONIC BALL

Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
On FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1894,
Under the Patronage of the
GRAND MASTER
Of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,
and the
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER
in
Charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, E. C.

Tickets to admit a Mason or Non-Mason and Lady, Rs. 10, Extra Ladies Tickets, Rs. 5 each. May be obtained from :—

A. W. SEABROOK. J. H. FURNEAUX.
J. J. MARSLAND. G. McKENZIE.
C. D. FURDONJEE. C. B. ROBINSON.
W. KNOWLES. A. BENISTON.
C. ANDERSON.

J. F. PENNOCK,
HON. SECRETARY, Lal Bagh, Parel.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE !! MARVELLOUS !!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA !!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, for the ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM WISEMAN, late of Dera Ismail Khan, Punjaub, European, Deceased, who died at Dera Ismail Khan aforesaid, on the 16th day of March, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 23rd day of December, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated at Bombay, this 28th day of December, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
TOY BOOKS—BOOKLETS.
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.

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'XMAS 1893.

IF you want to merry be
'Xmas Cards please come and see,
Bohemian Glassware Rich and Nice,
Toilette Requisites at Moderate Price.

Elegant Stationery of every kind,
Desks and Boxes you will surely find
At MOTIWALA'S SHOP,—18, Church Gate Street.
Where Fancy Articles your eyes will greet.

To kind Patrons—one and all
Who respond to this our friendly call,
We wish health and good cheer
During the ensuing New Year.

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18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The most Refreshing and Nourishing Hair Preparation ever known. Its effects are Tonic, Cooling and Refreshing. Intended for both sexes and for all Ages. Nourishes and strengthens the Hair, arresting its falling off, and Preventing Premature Baldness. Has grateful effects on the Scalp and Skin of the Head. Stands unrivalled in Fragrance, which is Sweet and Delightful.

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NEW FLYINGMAN,
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Who has never visited India before.
LAST WEEK!
LAST FAREWELL WEEK !!

The well trained Horses, Dogs, Monkeys, &c.
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NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

A REVISED TRAIN SERVICE comes into force on January 1st, 1894, on the Southern Mahratta Railway System. For particulars see TIME TABLES published at Stations, or apply to Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 23rd December 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

IN succession to Lieut.-Col. W. S. S. BISSET, C. I. E., R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Mr. L. O'CALLAGHAN will Officiate as AGENT, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and will assume the duties of his office with effect from the 30th December, 1893, and until further orders.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Secretary.

B. B. & C. I. Ry., Agent's Office, Bombay, 23rd December, 1893.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE :—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.

Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

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T. K. GAJJAR.

Baroda, 22nd December, 1893.

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A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
MOST SUITABLE FOR
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Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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A PAIR of GREY WALERS, well-matched and steady, with an English-built LANDAU, with Brake by Windower.
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Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

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The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,00
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..............	„	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,00
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The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed . £8,436,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to......................£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,075
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
[illegible] Club Annual Ball, Town Hall.
[illegible] at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
[illegible]'s Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
[illegible] Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

[illegible]'s Dock.—The s. s. Shastri and Brahamani [illegible] the dock yesterday.

[illegible] Dock.—The s. s. Malwa and Vasna left the [illegible]terday.

General Budgen.—This distinguished officer retires from the service next month, and proceeds home on pension, on the 26th proximo.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Lord Radstock will speak at the Young Men's meeting, at the Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m., to-morrow, the 29th instant.

The Christmas Holidays.—The Esplanade Police Courts and the head office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, were closed yesterday on account of the Christmas holidays.

Government Workhouse Christmas Dinner and Poor Fund.—Captain Walsh begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional contributions :—"Tiger," Rs. 10 ; presents of fruit or cake from Messrs. R. H. Vincent, J. Campbell, G. W. Roughton, F. Rowland and Son, and J. T. Murray.

Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee.—Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee reached Calcutta, on Friday last, and was received at the railway station by several of the medical gentlemen, practising in that city. After a stay of three days in Calcutta, he was to proceed last Sunday to Lahore, to attend the Congress as a delegate from Bombay.

The Stanley Opera Company.—This Company announces a change of bill for the performances now being given at the Gaiety Theatre. This evening "La Mascotte" will be produced, and, by special request, to-morrow (Friday) Planque's nautical comic opera "Paul Jones" will be placed on the boards. Last night "The Naulakha" was reproduced for the last time.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

Wedding March		Mendelssohn.
Overture	Norma	Bellini.
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey.
Gavotte	Circus Renz	Fliege.
Selection	Babylonia	Williams.
Galop	The Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Kaitan Fernandes, a servant, in the employ of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Limji Banaji, a cotton selector, residing at Chunam Kiln Street, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a gold watch, of the value of Rs. 300, the property of his master. On the night of Thursday last, the complainant, finding his watch stolen from his room, made a report to the police, and gave the name of the accused as the person on whom he rested his suspicions. The police at once put the accused under arrest, and recovered the watch from his house at Mazagon. Prisoner having admitted the offence, the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Breach of the Abkari Act.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Virana Kapaye, an employe in the Adamji Peerbhoy's tannery, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of transporting a bottle of country liquor from Coorla to Bombay, without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. At 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th instant, while the accused was on his way to Bombay from Coorla, he was arrested by an Abkari jamadar at Sion, with a bottle of liquor in his possession. The accused pleaded ignorance of the Abkari law, and said that he had brought the liquor from Poona and not from Coorla. The Magistrate convicted him, and he was fined Rs. 10.

The Wadia Mills, Limited.—The management of the Wadia Mills, Limited, which had gone into liquidation, has been taken up by Messrs. Jairam Narronjee Sons and Co., of which Mr. Khimjee Jairam Narronjee is a principal partner. The mills, which have been stopped working for some time past, were set to work again yesterday, when the friends of the new agents met to witness the starting of the engines. Mr. Khimjee having given a short account of the mills, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas performed the ceremony of starting the engines amidst the cheers of those assembled. Mr. Vandravandas wished the new management all success, hoping that it would prove prosperous both to the agents as well as to the shareholders. Mr. Khimjee thanked those present for their attendance, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and pan-suparee.

Selling Bhang without a Licence.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustom, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, charged one Shaligram Mahdavdas, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with selling bhang worth one anna, without a license from the Collector, at the Nana Shankerset Fair, Tardeo Road. On the night of Sunday last, Mr. Rustom, on a certain information received, proceeded to a fair, held at Tardeo Road, and after making due inquiries gave four marked copper coins to a man with instructions, to go to the accused's shop, and purchase bhang from him with the money. The man immediately left to carry out the instructions, and after having purchased bhang from the accused made a signal to the Inspector, who, in company with abkari peons, rushed to accused's shop, and arrested him. On searching defendant's person the four marked coins were found. The accused denied having sold the bhang and said that it was a trumped-up case. The Magistrate, however, convicted him on the evidence, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

A Nabob's Servant in Trouble.—At the instance of Mr. Rustom, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, one Habam Abdoola, a servant to the Nabob of Rampore, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of having in his possession twenty tolas of opium without a license from the Collector. Mr. Rustom, in stating the facts of the case, said that on Monday, the 25th instant, the accused arrived in Bombay from Rampore, and alighted at the Dadur station, at 7-30 a.m. An abkari detective posted at the station, immediately searched the accused's luggage, and, on discovering a quantity of opium concealed therein, arrested him. The accused after his arrest made a statement to the effect that he and a party of three others had arrived there from Rampore to receive his Highness the Nabob of Rampore, who was expected to come from England, and that the opium belonged to the Nabob. Upon the strength of this statement, Inspector Nagindass was sent in company with the accused, to the Nabob's residence at Dadur, where Nabobzada Alli Mahomedkhan, a relative of the Nabob, instructed the accused in the presence of the Inspector, to say that the opium belonged to him (the accused) and not to the Nabob, and that he (Nabobzada) would pay the fine. Evidence having been given, the accused, on being questioned by the Court, admitted the offence, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15. The opium was ordered to be confiscated, and sent to the Collector.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL BALL.

The annual ball of this Department took place, last night, in their Mess, in Elphinstone Circle, and it goes without saying, that the fixture proved a success. A pleasant surprise awaited the guests on their reaching the last flight of steps, where they were faced by two 7-pounder guns with piles of shrapnel and common shell in front of them. Around them were arranged flower-pots, and the brightly-polished trophy guns which pointed down the latter half of the last flight of steps, inspired a sense of armed peace. The ball-room itself presented a gay scene, with trees of lances and crossed swords, which reflected the lights of the room by their shining blades. The supper hall was similarly decorated and the excellent supper provided by Mr. Henry Hiscocks met with general approval.

A well-arranged programme of some twenty dances was commenced to the strains of Mr. D. O. D'Souza's string band, shortly after 9 o'clock, and the gay tripping of the merry party was kept up till nearly three o'clock this morning.

The ball committee, which consisted of Messrs. Marquis, Wickham, Kenna, Nicolls, Duncan, assisted by Willows (who was entrusted with the decorating arrangements), are to be congratulated on the excellent enjoyment provided.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AT BARODA.

In the beginning of the eighties the Baroda State was in the back-ground in regard to education, but this is the case no longer—education has, under the fostering care of the enlightened Maharajah, begun to shed its lustre in full force on the Baroda State, and everywhere signs of the mental, moral, and social progress of the people are prevalent. A system of compulsory primary education has been established throughout the State, this being the first instance of the adoption of the principle of compulsion within the Indian dominions. The Maharajah Gaekwar has also taken care to give encouragement even to agricultural education.

It is, however, to the recent efforts of his Highness in the direction of technical education that we wish to draw attention here. The Maharajah and his Prime Minister, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, are fully alive to the necessity of encouraging their subjects to take to other industries than that of agriculture. When Lord Reay first sowed the seeds of technical education in Bombay, he probably had little idea that Baroda would produce in so short a time a model technical institute, but so it is, and Baroda has the distinction of being the first Native State to take up the subject of technical education in real earnest. During his recent tour Lord Harris in his speech at the opening of the Memorial Institute at Rajkote, strongly advised other Native States to encourage technical education as much as lay in their power, and recommended combined efforts.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the popular and indefatigable Prime Minister of Baroda, takes great interest in the subject of technical education and was the first to bring its importance to the notice of the Maharajah, who readily sanctioned the expenditure of a large amount of money for the establishment and maintenance of a technical institute. The scheme was established about three years ago, and when instruction was first given there were less than a dozen students, but the institute has fast developed, and has now more than three hundred students. Mr. T. K. Gajjar, the principal, who has a rare combination of the qualities necessary for the success of such an undertaking, takes great interest in the welfare of the institute, which promises to continue to thrive under his fostering care. The want of a commodious building has already been felt, as every year the number of students is increasing, and Dewan Bahadur Manibhai has resolved to erect a larger institute in a central place in the city.

The institute is conducted on quite a different basis to that of Bombay, the instruction being imparted in vernacular instead of in English. The institution at Baroda can really be called a polytechnic institute. Baroda is famous for its skilful artisans, but they formerly had few opportunities to develop their faculties, but since the establishment of the institute this is no longer the case, and their artistic sense is called into full exercise. The branches of technology in which instruction is at present imparted are : agriculture ; carpentry ; drawing ; mechanical engineering ; dyeing ; and training. It will be seen these subjects are well-chosen, and are suited to the requirements of the people. Dyeing and calico-printing is the most important department, and is in charge of a German specialist. A very large quantity of dyed yarn and cloth is imported from Europe, [illegible] if the art is developed and such goods produc[illegible] this country great advantage would accrue to [illegible]tives. The dyeing laboratory contains all [illegible]emical apparatus and re-agents for the pr[illegible] method of testing dye wares and mordants,dy[illegible]and printing machines, steam-pans for dyeing pu[illegible]s, and steam closets. The students perform t[illegible]operation of dyeing and printing by hand. In [illegible] department considerable quantities of cotton, wo[illegible]nd silk are dyed, bleached, and finished.

The carpenter's shop comes next i[illegible]portance ; and most intelligent craftsmen hav[illegible]en brought to it from all parts of the Barod[illegible]tate. The furniture in the institution is m[illegible]e by the students. The carpentery shop is[illegible]ell fitted up and with the assistance of skill[illegible] workmen, who have been specially selected, th[illegible]dents are turning out good specimens of workm[illegible]hip. The wood and other materials are imported [illegible]om Bombay, but the furniture made at the scho[illegible]s cheaper than if imported ready-made. Th[illegible] workshop has already carried out many orders for furniture from the Chiefs of other States, and also from native gentlemen of Baroda. If still more attention is paid to this branch, there is little doubt that the furniture will in the course of time challenge comparison with English-made goods.

The mechanical workshop is not yet fully developed. Some of the brass and iron apparatus used in the school have been made in the shop at a comparatively small cost. The students are given instruction in forging, fitting, filing, turning, &c.

The agricultural class is not so well attended as it ought to be, but the reason is that there is similar class in the Baroda College, where students are efficiently instructed. The students are expected to be able to remedy the various diseases of crops and to show to the farmers improvements in their primitive modes of cultivation and in the use of tools and implements of husbandry generally.

A department of photography has been added to the institution, and a drawing class is also doing good work. The art of drawing gives a valuable basis for further technical education, and great attention is paid to this department. The students are taught free-hand as well as mechanical drawing; and there is a fine collection of specimens of drawing in the school. A good number of students have successfully passed the examination in drawing of the School of Art in Bombay. Like other workshops this institute undertakes to supply furniture and goods. This is a novel feature of a technical institute and the work is conducted on commercial principles.

The school, which as before intimated, has been established by the Maharajah, mainly through the exertions of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, is likely to prove a great boon to the people of Baroda. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai takes great pains to promote the welfare of the institute, and at the request, of the Dewan several gentlemen have examined the school in different subjects, and they have reported in very high and complimentary terms about the work done in the institute, the success of which must be gratifying to the energetic Principal, Mr. T. K. Gajjar.

There is no intention, however, of allowing the institute to rest on its laurels, and the Dewan Bahadur Manibhai seems determined to make it a model one. The subject of glass manufacture is now receiving notice. The Dewan Bahadur's attention has been drawn by Mr. A. M. Masani to the art of ceramic manufacture,and the desirability of opening a class for pottery and porcelain-making. Games and athletic sports can be played at the school, but Mr. Masani is of opinion that they are not needed, as students when they leave the workshop are too tired to indulge in further exercise. He further says that it is very necessary to encourage scientific taste among the people by popular courses of both theoretical and technical sciences, and thinks a sound education may be given to young artisans without interfering with their daily labour by the opening of evening classes. Mr. Masani, who inspected the school at the invitation of the Dewan, gave a long account of its scope and working. Amongst other things he wrote to the Dewan Bahadur as follows :—

In writing out my impressions of this school, I am all along influenced with the novelty of an institution like the one in question on this side of India, with the immense good resulting by the instruction of the industrial classes in technical and other subjects, and the development of the Indian industries. Technical Institute in Baroda is like an exotic plant made to grow and take root in a new soil, and as such if it is to grow vigorously and bear fruit, it must be well-watered and tenderly nourished. Those who anxiously watch the rise and progress of Indian industries, have once for all declared authoritatively that want of proper uspport and encouragement to technical education will have an injurious influence on their development. To my mind it appears that for securing the permanent prosperity of the State, the most important education is that of the artisan,and that State,which educates the artisan, will excel in industry and manufacture. His Highness the Maharajah Saheb has certainly conferred a great boon on his subjects, in whose welfare he feels always a keen interest, by opening in his capital the Kala-Bhavan, and has thus afforded considerable educational facilities to the workpeople, and persons of various classes engaged in industrial pursuits. It must be remembered that this establishment is comparatively new, and that the value of its teaching as well as its influence on the industries of the State may be better estimated a few years hence.

The ideal of tuition at Kala Bhavan should be to impart to each student such an education, as shall give him, on leaving it, a sufficient knowledge of the principles of his art, a general acquaintance with the commercial requirements of the trade, and such skill in practice as may assist him on leaving school to at once earn his living. It must give the workman a scientific knowledge, which they cannot obtain elsewhere, improve their material condition, and lead them away from the tyranny of routine, and increase the economic value of their labour.

In technical institutes a knowledge of theory should, as far as possible, go hand in hand with practice. More attention should be paid, however, to practice than to theory in the beginning, so that Kala-Bhavan will do well if it rests satisfied with turning out, for the first few years of its life, a batch of practical workmen, who would be able to enter into practical life at once, then a batch of intelligent workmen, and then a batch of scientific workmen.

At the time of my visit the Kala-Bhavan had over 200 boys on the technical side. The teaching staff comprised one dyeing specialist (then on furlough), three science teachers, and other masters and assistants. The full course of technical instruction lasts three years.

The standard of admission had better be raised a little higher than what it is at present, and special facilities and encouragement should be given to the sons of workpeople and industrial classes. The students, who are animated with the spirit of work and attention should only be admitted, and any inattention or negligence must be punished by expulsion from the school, there being no difficulty in filling up the places, as Mr. Gajjar in his report says, there were many more desirous of attending than can be accommodated in the school. Pupils anxious to get on are a delight to the teacher, but idle and unwilling pupils are a nuisance and keep back the whole school.

The present Kala-Bhavan is composed of separate pieces disjointed and scattered in various places, the teaching department in one place, the workshop department in another, and the boarding in a third. The work both of the teaching staff and the taught is very much hampered by such an inconvenient arrangement. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that at the first opportunity, these pieces should be filled up together and made to form one united whole. I found the present school-building very small and unsuited for its wants, the class-rooms very small and badly arranged, and the complaint of the insufficiency of the accommodation will ere long result in the erection of a commodious building capable of providing fully for the pupils desirous of profiting by the technical instruction. I was pleased to hear from the Principal of the Kala-Bhavan that plans have been prepared for the erection of a new and commodious structure, and will be submitted for sanction to his Highness the Maharajah Saheb soon after his arrival from the continental tour.

The school courses seemed to undergo considerable modifications since the time of the commencement ; and at the time of my visit Mr. Gajjar was making up a revised programme of studies. I propose that there should be a committee of inspection regulating the courses of study.

Mr. P. H. Middleton, who also inspected the institute, gives due credit to Mr. Gajjar, the principal, who Mr. Middleton remarks, has founded a temple of art, and must look to his fellow-townsmen to give him the assistance he deserves in establishing a taste for art. Everyone of the gentlemen, who inspected the institute, is of opinion that the chemical laboratory is too small for an institute where chemical studies are so important. The laboratory has since been considerably augmented by the Dewan Bahadur.

It is the intention of the Dewan to open departments for manufacturing soaps and for candle-making, a step which is likely to be of great value in developing local industries. If certain changes suggested by several gentlemen, who inspected the institute, are effected, they will prove of lasting benefit to the subjects of his Highness, whose name, as remarked by a gentleman who inspected the school at the invitation of the Dewan, will go down to posterity as one of the foremost pioneers of technical education in this vast empire.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION SCHOOL.

On Friday, the 15th instant, the prize-distribution of the American Marathi Mission School was held in the school-house at Byculla. Parents and friends of the school, both European and Indian, were present in goodly number. After the exercises of recitation and song, which were listened to with much pleasure, the following report prepared by Miss A. Abbott, the principal, was read : "A brief report will be sufficient to give the friends here to-day a reason for the existence and continuance of the school, and to afford a plea for the continued interest of its patrons. The school continues as heretofore, distinctively for the children of Christian parents, although we are glad to welcome a few others who wish to share in its advantages. While it cannot compare with the large schools of Government or with those of other missions, in point of numbers, it does claim the distinction of containing by far the greater number of Indian Protestant children. As is easily seen, we carry on their education from the alphabet, on up through the standards to the subjects required for the Matriculation Examination. The average number in attendance during the year has been one hundred and nine. The health of the pupils has been uniformly good, and even the riots did not seriously affect the attendance. The proficiency in nearly every standard has been marked, and after a strict examination only those have been promoted whose standing has given them a right to the privilege. Some classes in the school have suffered from too frequent a change in masters, but on the whole, the teaching force may be warmly commended for faithfulness and for seconding and carrying out the wishes of the principal. The school has no doubt been at a disadvantage for want of a gentleman at its head, yet we believe it has taken this opportunity to grow in the finer graces of politeness and loyalty. The finances of the school have been heavily taxed by the reduction obliged to be made on account of the deficit in the treasury of the Home Board in America, which supports the school. Although many friends have generously sent private donations, yet these have nearly all been required to meet the necessary monthly bills for the teaching staff and for the maintenance of the seventy boys and girls who are in the Boarding Department. And were it not for the thoughtfulness of kind friends in England who have sent out nearly all those gifts, it would probably have been impossible to have had a prize-giving in connection with our exhibition here to-day. We hope our friends will not be satisfied with merely seeing the school in this its holiday attire, but will take time and interest to see it in its every-day working dress. In closing we return thanks to all who have taken the trouble to be present to-day, and all who have in any way helped the school to its present efficiency, while our deepest gratitude, we are glad to give to God, who has been the stay and support of this school. With the beginning of another year the school will probably return again to the supervision of Rev. Mr. Hume and Mrs. Hume, to the mutual joy of both parties, and our heartiest good-will goes out to the new regime. Both the Government and the Municipal Educational Inspectors have shown an interest in the school and given a commendatory report respecting it for the past year's work."

Immediately after the prize-distribution a special meeting under the presidentship of the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, B.D., was convened by the teachers, and scholars to give a farewell address to Miss Abbott. Mr. T. Buell, the head-master, read the address, which was as follows :—

To Miss Anstice Abbott, Principal, American Mission High School Byculla, Bombay.

Dear Miss Abbott,—As we learn that you are about to resign your position as Principal of this Institution on the return of our esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hume, from the United States, you will allow us, the instructors and scholars, to express our regret that the very pleasant relations which have subsisted between us for the last three years are now to be severed. Yow have endeared yourself to us in many ways. When you undertook this charge, we knew of your attainments and long experience in teaching, and of your amiability and patience, qualities which fit one to be the principal of such an institution, and we are thankful to say that our best hopes have been realized. We shall gratefully remember the events of these three years made pleasant and profitable by your unwearied efforts in our behalf ; and we trust that the profits intellectual and spiritual we have obtained may bear fruit in the future. Notwithstanding your multifarious duties in the various departments of mission work in this city, of which the school was but a part, you put your whole heart into it. The successive annual reports of the Government Inspector of Schools, and the advancement of the school along educational lines, attest strongly to the great success of your labours. We, the teachers of this institution, consider it a privilege to have been associated with you in this noble work of imparting instruction to the young and training them for their duties in life. We trust that you will continue to entertain the same deep interest you have hitherto shown in the school, in its instructors and pupils. In conclusion, we wish you every blessing from the Giver of all good, and pray that He will continue to guide you in your career of usefulness for the people of this land.

An enlarged copy of Webster's English Dictionary and a copy of the address in vellum was then presented to Miss Abott by the teachers and scholars. The p resident having pronounced the benediction the meeting was brought to a close.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in the chair. There were also present : The Hon. Mr. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION AT LOVE GROVE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 975 from savings in the revised estimates for the new works at Love Grove, sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 3694, dated 17th July last, to meet the cost of an electric light installation at the new engine-house, stating that the light was very badly needed at the pumping station, and the new engine-house was at present extremely indifferently lighted by hand *butties* and a few hanging lamps.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to accord the necessary sanction.

COMPOSITION OF TAX ON HORSES.

The Committee next considered letter No. 19690, dated 22nd instant, from the Commissioner, stating that he had had some correspondence with Mr. Cavanagh, a dealer in Australian horses,, as to the tax to be paid by him on the horses in his temporary stables, stating that, if strictly assessed, the tax would amount to Rs. 537, but if compounded, as was done in the case of commission stables, the amount would be Rs. 60 or Rs. 70. He reported that Mr. Cavanagh had no claim to be treated as the latter stables, but having regard to the fact that the horses hardly used the roads while in Mr. Cavanagh's possession, he (the Commissioner) recommended a composition at the rate of 50 per cent. of the full tax.

The Committee acceded to the recommendation of the Commissioner.

THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR AT SEWRI ROAD.

The Committee resolved to forward, with a recommendation to grant the necessary sanction, the letter No. 19400, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the erection of a "Silchar" incinerator on Government ground on the right hand side of the old Sewri Road. The cost of the incinerator, including royalty Rs. 1,047, to be debited to savings in earth grant for covering cutchra deposits, and the amount of ground-rent Rs. 22-11-0 per annum, for 484 square yards to be charged to the contingencies of the Health Department.

MESSRS. GARLICK AND COMPANY'S INCINERATOR.

The next business before the Committee was a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the period of working Messrs. Garlick and Company's incinerator had expired, and pending the Corporation's decision on the reports of the Executive Engineer and Health Officer it could not be used further. He stated that he had, in anticipation of sanction, authorised the employment of extra carts for the removal of refuse at a monthly cost of Rs. 697-8-0 to be met out of savings in labour, scavengering, and feed of bullocks. He requested the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure in question.

The Chairman remarked that the patentees insisted upon the incinerator being purchased by the Corporation according to their resolution as the period for experiments, which were pronounced to be successful, had expired.

Mr. Roughton desired to know if the experiments were carried out satisfactorily ?

The Commissioner replied that the result of the experiments was quite satisfactory.

Mr. Roughton asked how it was that the residents in the neighbourhood of the incinerator complained of the intolerable nuisance, if the experiments had been carried out satisfactorily.

The Commissioner repudiated the statement that the nuisance was really so great as it was alleged to be. The Corporation had promised to buy the incinerator if the experiments proved to be successful, and therefore they could not remove it.

Mr. Grattan Geary proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the monthly expenditure of Rs. 697 to the debit of savings in the grant for labour, scavengering, and feed of bullocks. Health Department and budget to meet the cost of twenty extra carts for the removal of refuse on the understanding that the Commissioner ascertained, whether Messrs. Garlick and Co. would not consent to work tho incinerator pending the decision of the Corporation for a similar or a smaller monthly sum.

Mr. Geary's motion was agreed to.

SOLICITORS' BILLS.

The Committee resumed further consideration of the letter, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the Resolution of the Committee, No. 7644, dated 10th ultimo, on the subject of additional grant for law charges.

It was resolved that the letter from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to an extra grant of Rs. 30,000 from surplus cash balance, to meet the excess cost of law charges up to the end of the financial year, and that the Committee regretted that the solicitors' bills were allowed to stand over beyond a budget period.

INDIAN PATENT STONE FOOTPATHS.

The Committee recorded the letter No. 19498, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he has entrusted to the Indian Patent Stone Co. the work of paving with Indian patent stone (1) the piece of footpath on Kalbadevi Road near its junction with Bhuleshwar Road, at a cost of Rs. 283·50 ; and (2) the piece of footpath on Kalbadevi Road between Kika Street and Pydhowni, at a cost of Rs. 660·90. The total cost, Rs. 944·40, to be debited to the grant for paving footpaths.

THE UMARKHADI DISTRICT SEWERAGE.

Mr. E. B. Carroll proposed, and the Hon. R. G. Oxenham seconded, that sanction be given to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co., the second lowest of the four tenders received for the Umarkhadi sewerage works at schedule rates aggregating Rs. 2,48,873.

Mr. Geary, in supporting the resolution, remarked that it was highly desirable that the work, which was a very important one, should be placed in the hands of a firm, who undertook to do it in six months less time than it was possible for other firms to do it. In entrusting the work to Messrs. Bulkley and Co., the Municipal Commissioner was quite right.

The resolution was carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Sind and Rajputana and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest in the south. Gradients are rather steep to the south of latitude 16°. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 5° to° above the normal at Ajmere and Bhuj and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Bhuj, Rajkot and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 46° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations. Abnormals indicate two areas of low pressure, one over the Punjab and North-West Provinces and the other at and in the neighbourhood of Mangalore and Calicut, where the weather will become more or less cloudy. In the Madras Presidency, the atmosphere is rather damp and cloudy, and indicates the probability of light local and scattered showers. At Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Belgaum the weather will remain cloudy. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

Wednesday's observations show that pressure has decreased over parts of Northern and North-eastern India, but has increased elsewhere. The distribution is again nearly normal, pressure decreasing from high pressure areas in the north-west and north-east to a low pressure area in the south. Winds are practically unchanged, except that easterly winds over parts of Northern India have disappeared. Temperature has generally risen, the mean ranging from eighty-one at Tinnevelly to fifty-one at Rawalpindi ; it is still excessive, except in Burma and Bombay. The only rainfall was a shower at Sibsagar with reappearance of normal distribution of pressure and disappearance of easterly winds. The prospect of unsettled weather in Northern India is becoming less.

A NATIVE VIEW OF THE CONGRESS.

There are several difficulties in the way of the National Congress being held year after year, the chief among them being the enormous cost of the undertaking. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the Congress always proves a terrible burden upon the province in which it meets. If you ask a province to hold the Congress next year, it will decline the honour. And why ? Is it not an honour to the province that the Congress shall be held in its bosom ? That it is, and most men would be glad to further its cause. But it is the financial difficulty which deters leading men of a province from soliciting the honour.

Remove the financial difficulty and the Congress becomes permanent. The people are willing to elect delegates, and the delegates are willing to attend ; but, no province is willing to undertake the responsibility of raising a lakh of rupees to meet the necessary expenses. The vast majority of those who have the means and are willing to pay cannot do so, or even show sympathy for the Congress, without running grave risks. The financial difficulty is the only thing to be overcome for establishing the Congres on a firm footing.

Let us see how this financial difficulty arose. It originated in Calcutta, during the second sitting of the Congress. The promoters took it into their head to play the host, and thus gave the gathering the character of a national festival. The advantage of such a procedure was apparent ; yet we opposed it. The idea was good and it has done its work. Perhaps it has made the Congress what it is,—a national festival like the Durga Puja ; nevertheless, that very arrangement now threatens to be its ruin.

Our objection to the arrangement was that the Congress should never be made a burden to the province where it is held. The cost in Calcutta, on the first occasion, was, however, trifling, and the advantages seemed great ; and so the promoters forgot to calculate the future consequence of such a step. The result was that Madras beat Calcutta in hospitality, Allahabad in turn beat Madras, and so on ; and the cost went on increasing. And now what province will take upon itself the responsibility of holding the Congress next year ? Every province will perhaps decline the honour, because of the cost.

Now, the question which the assembled delegates at Lahore will have to decide, is, how to curtail the cost and make the Congress a permanent institution ? We think the question may be settled in one of the following ways. If any province will come forward to undertake the responsibility of holding the Congress, well and good ; if not, let the province where the Congress is to be held, prepare a place for the meeting, with as little expense as possible. Let that be the almost only cost to the province where the delegates go to meet. If this is done, the Congress will never porve a burden.

Even the cost of building a temporary pavilion for the meeting of the delegates may be done away with, if the seat of the Congress is permanently transferred to Calcutta. The Town Hall of this city may very well serve this purpose. A good deal of useless expenditure of money may thus be avoided. When we made this proposal year before last, it was objected to on the ground that the Punjab had not its Congress. But that objection cannot stand after the Lahore Congrers is over.

Indeed, after the Lahore meeting has passed off, there will not be a province in India, where the Congress had not been held once, and sometimes twice. There cannot be thus any the slightest objection to the permanent location of the organisation in Calcutta. It was Mr. Hume's idea to construct a hall at Nagpore and hold the Congress there annually ; but he could not carry it out, as the money that he intended to devote to this purpose was lost in consequence of the failure of a bank. Calcutta is a far more important and convenient place than Nagpore ; and as the chief city of the Empire, it is but meet that the National Assembly should be held here annually. This arrangement, of course, need not prevent the people of other parts of India from holding the Congress in their own province, if they like. When any province wishes to undertake the responsibility, it will be most welcome to it, and the Congress need not be held that year in Calcutta.

If the Congress were permanently located in Calcutta the feeding fees from the delegates could be dispensed with or converted into a Congress fund. Indeed in Calcutta, five hundred residents could be found in one part of the city alone, quite willing to take charge of accommodating 5 to 8 hundred delegates to the Congress. Such an arrangement thus would cost the Congress very little.

The other way of making the Congress permanent is to build a house for its meetings in a central place like Allahabad. Some thirty thousand rupees may suffice for such a purpose. Then, a sum of, say, twenty thousand rupees, may be needed for furniture and other necessary things. Surely it is not a difficult task to raise this sum of Rs.50,000. If the delegates who have been elected to the forthcoming Congress, whether they attend it or not, undertake to pay Rs. 25 each for this purpose, then more than half a lakh of rupees may be raised in no time. There is nothing new in the proposal made ; but, no serions attempt has hitherto been made to carry it out. We think, there is not an educated man in the country who wishes well of the Congress, who will not part with this petty sum gladly for the well-being of the organization. We earnestly trust, the delegates who are going to meet at Lahore, will seriously ponder on this subject.

Then, the number of delegates must, of course, be reduced. People now do not feel flattered by being elected delegates. To make them appreciate the honour, the one thing necessary is to reduce their number. Surely, it is quite feasible to prepare a scheme which will secure the best men available in the country. We shall give some hints. Let the elected members of each District Board and Municipality elect one delegate for the Congress. Now, as these members, as a rule, fairly represent the people, the delegates elected by them would have good reason to call themselves representative men. Under such circumstances, the members of the Boards and Municipalities will, as a matter of course, elect the best men of the district or the town, and only such men as are willing to work. In this manner, every district or important sub-division may send a limited number of delegates.

In this way, the number of delegates having been reduced, those so elected will feel themselves honoured. The Congress Committees will not have to raise a large amount of subscription to meet the expenses of the Congress, the Congress will be fully attended by the real representatives of the country, and there will be less confusion in its deliberations, and more solid work. And, if we go on electing delegates on this principle, it will furnish a strong proof that we are not unfit for the privilege of representation. We hope some such thing will be done, and the Congress will not be shut up for ever. Such a step will prove disastrous to the best interests of the country.

There are some who think that the Congress has done its work, and that it is now our duty to break it up and stengthen our local organizations. In this veiw, as we said the other day, we are not prepared to concur.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd December, 1893:—

	Coachin: Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ..	Rs. 1,78,491	Rs. 7,64,941	Rs. 14,975	Rs. 9,58,407
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	—	—	—	9,37,713
Increase				Rs. 20,694

The German Ambassador, Prince Radolm, and his wife had lately to endure quarantine on his return to his post at Constantinople, but it was made very agreeable to them by the care of the Sultan, who has a great affection for the Ambassador. The quarantine was spent at Mustapha-Pacha. A roomy kiosk was erected near the station, and furnished with every comfort. A cord encircled a good piece of meadow around the house, and formed a kind of garden, in which the Ambassador and his wife could take the air. Every day the Vali of Adrianople sent fresh fish, oysters, game, and various delicacies for the kitchen, the Ambassador's cook being present to cook them. Outside the cord, a band of music played every noon and night, and nothing was wanting to make the travellers feel comfortable during their enforced solitude.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Inishowen Head, 1,987 tons, Captain M R Thompson, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain H T Weighell, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr A W Dobbil, and Captain J Fowle, and one deck. For Melbourne—Lady and Mr Braddon. For Singapore—Mr J S Elmore. For Colombo—Mr Jos Van Meris one deck and 155 extra crew.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—December 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile	950	McAdam	Persian Gulf	29-12	B&P S N Co
C	Naseri	856	Raffin	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
G	John Davie	1013	Richard	Calcutta	28-12	H A Hassam
N	Aldgate	2208	Chesire	Hamburgh	31-12	K Nixon & Co
Q	Agapanthus	2866	Lad	Hull	2-1-94	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Saburmati	523	Adum		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	3880	Abrey	Liverpool	30-12	W & A Graham
3	R Rubatino	3014	Merello	Genoa	11-1-94	C Barbero
4	Malwa	1694	Blackburn	China	27-12	P & O Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Baker	London	30-12	P & O Co
6	Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	Antwerp	3-1-94	K Nixon
7	Imperatrix	2334	Eggar	Trieste	1-1-94	A L S N Co
9	Ravenna	3256	Brown	China		P & O Co
10	City of Perth	2605	Swan	Liverpool	28-12	Sir C Forbes
12	C. Cameron	1585	Barr	Hamburgh	2-1-94	F Muir
15	Vasna	472	Rickford	Bhownagur	27-12	M Vadilal

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi. &c.
	Malwa (s)	Weighell	China, &c.
	Inishowen Head (s)	Thompson	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Tai Yick, for Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
13	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Trefusis s	Beckerleg	Colombo.
14	Deepdale s	Nicholls	London.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
16	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
18	Graffoe s	Blenkairu	Colombo.
	City of Perth s	Swan	Liverpool via Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.
19	Pachumba s	Boon	Bombay.
	Gutenfels s	Thorman	Hamburg via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
8	Columbus sp	Youngson	Maskat.
13	Inishowen Head s	Thompson	Bombay.
	Simla s	Grier	Bombay.
14	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool.
	Rheinfels s	Weber	Hamburg.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
15	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
	M E Russell sp	Nickels	Bombay.
16	Loch Eck sp	Pittendrigh	New South Wales.
	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
17	Lord Bangor s	Davie	Dunkirk.
18	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Etolia s	Jones	Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Tregenna, Glasson, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
" Trefusis, Beckerleg, W Cooper & Co. for Port Said.
" Deepdale, Nicholls, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.
" Graffoe, Blonkairn, Ralli Brothers, for Hull.
" City of Perth, Swan, Ewart Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool.
" Pachumba, Boon, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.
" Gutenfels, Thorman, Donald Graham & Co, (not known

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 12th to 18th December.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—70 cwts cotton, unpressed, 180 cwts wool unpressed, 43 cwts rapeseed, &c, 735 cwts jowaree, (for transhipment to Massowa), 229 cwts jowaree, 723 cwts corges skins, and 3 corges hide.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—150 bales cotton, (for transhipment to Genoa), 235 cwts cotton unpressed, and 35 corges hide, (for transhipment to Genoa.

Mecca s, (Bombay)—300 cwts cotton unpressed.

La Seyne s, (Bombay)—1,895 cotton unpressed, 43 cwts wool unpressed, 640 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 927 cwts wheat.

Endeavours s, (Port Said for Orders)—77,000 cwts wheat.

Alboin s, (Liverpool)—4 bales cotton, 82,694 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts jowaree, 4,400 cwts mutter, and 4,677 cwts bones.

City of Kios s, 143 bales cotton, 2,032 bales wool, 1,151 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts jowaree (for Glasgow), 820 lbs tea.

Rowton s, (Dunkirk)—12,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 49,782 cwts wheat.

Country Craft s, (Bombay) 226 cwts cotton unpressed, 84 cwts wool unpressed, 441 cwts rapeseed, &c, 606 cwts wheat, 414 cwts jowaree, 116, cwts barley.

IMPORTS.

City of Dundee s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—50 pieces prints (foreign).

City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—40 pieces prints (foreign).

Niagara s, (Liverpool)—450 pieces white goods, (foreign), 198 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—246 pieces grey goods (foreign), 497 pieces white goods (foreign), and 59 pieces prints (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—10,017 pieces greygoods (foreign), 26,372 pieces grey goods (Indian), 17,384 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,488 pieces prints (foreign), 17 pieces prints (Indian), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 31,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian), 88 cwts iron, bar &c, 5 cwts yellow metal.

Rheinfels s. (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—491 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 299 cwts iron bar &c, 25 cwts copper.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—287 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,578 pieces white goods (foreign), 586 pieces prints (foreign), 11,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—1,646 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,182 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 10,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Kola s, (Bombay)—750 pieces grey yarns (foreign), 2,670 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,850 pieces white goods (foreign), 245 pieces prints (foreign), 3,[illegible]00 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Etolia s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—9,858 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,354 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,347 pieces prints (foreign), 8,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 13,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 162 cwts iron bar &c, 646 cwts steel, 800 cwts spelter.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—6,260 pieces grey goods (foreign), 19,707 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,518 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,789 pieces prints (foreign), 14,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 7,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 44 cwts iron bar &c, 41 cwts copper.

Mecca s, (Bombay)—1,746 pieces white goods (foreign).

Deepdale s, (London)—35 pieces prints (foreign).

Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—10 pieces prints (foreign), 1,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 20 cwts iron bar &c, 4,800 lbs, gallons kerosine oil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 24.

Kellie, Capt, Ms 2nd M I, on leave, from Belgaum.

December 27.

Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Rajkote.

Dunne, Major, Bengal, 21, The Queens, for embarkation, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—December 27.

Fowle, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars on Medical Certificate, to Australia.

Hope, Lieut, Ms, R H A on duty, to Karachi.

Hopkins, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th December, 1893.

1. Extract from General Orders :—

No. 600, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The Venerable Archdeacon A Goldwyer-Lewis, B. A. resigns his Commission as Honorary Chaplain.

No. 603, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The Reverend George Herbert Lewis, B. A., to be Honorary Chaplain, vice the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Lewis, resigned.

2. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company :—No. 3547 Vol. L. D. D'Souza.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th December, 1893.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Building's, Fort, on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to commence the annual Gun-target practice. Dress :—Drill order without arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officers have been declared to have passed the Preliminary Examination of candidates for the post of Cantnt Magte, held at Lahore in the groups noted opposite their respective names :—Capt D Beames, 19th Punjab Infy, Groups A B and C ; Capt E L Hight, 1st Punjab Infy, Group B ; and Capt H F T Macartney, 29th Punjab Infy, Group C.

The Rev J B Brunesson, Senior Chaplain, is re-posted to Amritsar from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr J A Anderson, Dist Judge, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge, Delhi, from the 12th Dec 1893, vice Mr J G M Rennie.

Lieut C P Egerton is posted to Gujranwalla and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr.

Lieut C P Down, 1st Punjab Infy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, is appointed an Assist Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Sialkot.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Anber.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW YEAR.—This Festive Season comes but once a year. Think of the rising generation and kindly call and inspect our COLLECTION of PRESENTS to suit young people of all capacities.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Byculla and Fort.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 62, Medows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Kanyara Tea Plantation, Kangra Valley. Come one, come all, to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Finest English Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels and Messes. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Weighing from 8 to 14 lbs. each. All orders, both Local and Up-country, receive prompt attention.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Ham, Bacon and Cheese.

JAVA CIGARS.—A fresh Consignment just opened. Javas No. 1, per Box Rs. 2-8. Javas No. 2, per Box Rs. 2-4. Javas No. 3, per Box Rs. 2. Goldstone, per Box of 50 Rs. 2. PEARSE'S Special Box of 50, Re. 1-12.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Price Lists free.

FOR SALE.—"TOMBOY," a Bay Australian Gelding, nearly 16 hands, rising seven. Thoroughly broken as a Charger in the Artillery Riding School, perfect manners, might make a nice Lady's Hack, and open to Vetny. examination. Apply to the Manager, H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's Stables, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

'XMAS FOR 1893.—A Large and Choice Assortment of 'Xmas and New Year's Cards, by Raphael Tuck and Sydney Saunders, and other makers, and a rich and elegant consignment of Bohemian glass-ware consisting of Vases, Centre-pieces, Card Trays, Table Ornaments, &c., FOR SALE, at B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, holding good Testimonials, SEEKS Engagement, to take the sole Charge of Children. Apply "L.F.," care of this Office.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition, Owner has no further needof it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

JUST UNPACKED, English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and Burnt Almonds, Drages Liqueur, Drages Parisian, Gum Pastecile, Drages Jellies, White Nougat in Bars, Christmas Cakes, Turkish Delight Perfumery, Fondants, Fondants Superfine, etc., etc., etc., at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY (C. HIRSCH), 25, Church Gate Street.

DON'T FAIL to Try Our Monster Rode and Lucky Cask, being the Cheaper Amusement for everybody. Only 1 Re. a Try at the Monster Rode and 8 As. at the Lucky Cask. They being for the first time introduced into Bombay, we have prepared a Variety of Valuable Presents of Hand Bags, Accordeons, Fancy Clocks, a Variety of Toys, Flower Vases, Celleloid Balls, etc., etc., etc., at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.—C. HIRSCH.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B.," care of this Paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully Situated, best and leading HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making Final Arrangements elsewhere.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—BOOTH'S PORTLAND CEMENT, ex. s. s. Rome, at Rs. 7-8 per Cask. Apply WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of ndia our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 50, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL,"
Arrived 27th December, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARKE will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th December, 1893.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PSSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

AUSTRALIAN
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
[ESTABLISHED, 1863.]
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 196 PACKAGES TURMERIC AND 20 DRUMS OF HEALD VARNISH.

Under instructions from L. A. Watkins, Esq., Receiver, and pursuant to the order of the High Court, in suit No. 489 of 1893, Pestonjee Framjee Talati and others vs. Rugoonath Rowjee and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th December, 1893, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort—
196 packages turmeric.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold wire with pearls, silver bedi, ingot, blue cloth, old coats, turban, watch, &c.
Also 20 drums of Heald varnish.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 28, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

No fresh commercial or financial news was received by wire this morning from London or Liverpool, those markets having remained closed for the 'Xmas holidays yesterday; but Reuter's New York telegram under yesterday's date is to hand, reporting the quotation for Bar Silver there still nominal, with demand Exchange on London unaltered; and quoting ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton 1-16 cent lower, at 7⅞ cents; Futures for March, being 9 points lower, at 7·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (since Friday) had been 120,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891
Saturday, Monday & Tuesday's Receipts	120,000	87,000	116,000
Since 1st September	3,996,000	3,458,000	4,685,000

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	9,24,634
„ „ Branches...	Dec.	„	76,605
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	35,49,327
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,37,013
Other authorized „	Dec.	„	1,00,103
Loans	Inc.	„	1,78,673
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	„	2,41,103
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	„	5,01,028
Cash..	Dec.	„	22,74,278

The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day for Monday, owing to the holidays, and which embraces but five days of last week, shows a diminution in the Cash Balance of some 22¾ lakhs, compared with a falling off of 26¼ lakhs in the week preceding. It need hardly be pointed out, however, that this considerable decrease has not been owing to a much better demand for Money in connection with the export trade—which has been duller than ever since the issue of the previous Return—but has been due, mainly, to the usual withdrawals from Private Deposits which take place at the close of the year in anticipation of the closing of the Banks for the 'Xmas and New Year holidays. As might be expected from the state of business in Produce, Bills Discounted show but a small increase, and the same with Loans; the difference between the 35½ lakhs taken from Private Deposits, added to the 4¼ lakhs increase in these two items, and the actual diminution in the Cash Balance, being accounted for principally by a considerable increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, and by a material reduction in the balances with other Banks.

COTTON.—Although this market was nominally closed yesterday, a few transactions were reported, exporters having bought 900 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 158; and the Mills 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 188; and 50 Jalna, at Rs. 185, the feeling having been quiet. To-day, the market has again been quiet in tone, and prices have declined Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have contracted for 500 "Fully Good" Oomrawuttee, for January delivery, at Rs. 186; and 300 Bengal, in the same position, at Rs. 157; and they have bought 400 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 172-5; and 50 Karanja, at Rs. 194, while the Mills have taken 150 ready new Barsee, at Rs. 191; and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 190; and 250 old Compta, at Rs. 175; and 50 Unjari, at Rs. 173 per candy, the total business for the two days aggregating 3,000 bales.

WHEAT was quiet, but unchanged in value yesterday, with business upon the usual small scale, and to-day the market has been in the same state, but prices have declined half-an-anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent......Rs.	3	12	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	10	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	„	3	11	6	„
Red Delhi	„	3	7	6	„
Hard Yellow..................	„	4	12	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	10	0	„
Hard Red	„	3	8	0	„

SEEDS.—Business for export has been upon a very limited scale both yesterday and to-day. The price of *Linseed* which further declined half-an-anna yesterday, has recovered the slight drop to-day, and our quotations this evening stand as follows:—

Linseed..........................	Rs.	7-5-6 to 7-7-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	„	6-8-0 to 6-11-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„	6-3-0 to 6-5-0	„
Do. Red do. ...	„	5-15-0 to 6-1-0	„
Gingelly, White	„	41-0-0 to 42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed..............	„	39-0-0 to 40-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	9,635	bales.
Wheat..............................	35,383	cwts.
Linseed	9,543	„
Rapeseed	11,409	„
Gingelly...........................	20,210	„
Poppyseed........................	1,006	„
Groundnuts	7,676	„
Castorseed.......................	5,668	„
Rice	8,680	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Holders of tonnage are very firm; but there is hardly any demand from shippers.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand.; and at 1s. 3⅛d. for three months' sight Credits for near delivery, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for next year; but a fair enquiry springing up for Bank Demand from the Bazaar, at 1s. 3 3-32d.; also some large sales of ready Bar Silver, at 88¼ the rate for Bank remittance receded 1-32d., say, to 1s. 3 1-32d. and 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively. In three months' sight Credits, we have heard of a few being placed at 1s. 3¼d. for January delivery, and 1s. 3 9-32d. later on; also some ready private Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 3-32d.; but the lower markets as well as the local ones having been closed for the 'Xmas holidays, there has naturally been no accumulation of fresh business, and the market closed quiet in consequence as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight..............	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·60¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the re-opening of this market 105¼ was quoted for Fours for Money, and 105 3-16 for Account, and though, afterwards, the rate became for a time, 105 5-16 for cash, with buyers for the settlement at 105 3-16, and buyers for the February account at 104 15-16, the opening quotations ruled again at closing, 98¾ has been the price for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 22, compared with the statement of December 16, 1893:—

	Dec. 16. Rs.	Dec. 22. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	48,94,249	58,18,883
Do. do. at Branches	31,26,130	30,49,525
Other Deposits	4,32,80,925	3,97,31,598
Post Bills	7,211	7,211
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,27,703	33,76,460
Rs.	6,86,36,218	6,60,83,677
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,14,62,595	1,12,25,479
Cash Credits on do. do.	63,73,219	64,13,018
Loans do. do. do.	57,58,821	59,37,494
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,22,86,818	1,25,27,921
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,949		
Applied in reduction .. „ 2,85,000		
	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps, &c.	27,224	27,530
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	10,01,789	5,00,761
Cash and Currency Notes	3,13,32,803	2,90,58,525
Rs.	6,86,36,218	6,60,83,677

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 26th December, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..................	29·917
Temperature of the Air..............................	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air.............................	0·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·1
General Directions of wind*	NNE, E, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	164

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVILLE—December 2, at Rawalpindi, the wife of C H Beville, of twins (girls).

GAISFORD—December 19, at Quetta, the wife of Major G Gaisford, of a daughter.

ROY—December 20, at 1A, Outram Street, Calbutta, the wife of P L Roy, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACLEOD—ABBERSTEIN—December 20, at their residence Kote-Chandpur, Jessore, by the Rev Kenneth, D McLaren, Assistant Chaplain of St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Francis Bertram Macleod, third son of the late John Sinclair Macleod, of Kote-Chandpur, Jessore, to Mabel Beatrice, second daughter of H A Abberstein, Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. A. D. S."—Too personal for publication.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1893.

MR. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN, whose unceasing energy in furtherance of plans of railway extension between Burma and China made his name a household word in mercantile circles in India, has just published at the Leadenhall Press, London, an opportune volume on "Matabeleland, the War and our Position in South Africa." As the first Administrator of Mashonaland, Mr. Colquhoun is able to speak with full knowledge of Matabeland, for whose population of warlike barbarians Mashonaland was the happy hunting ground for half-a-century, until the advent of the South Africa Company turned the tables, and made the former the prey of the latter. The whirligig of time brings its revenges. Lobengula must not complain if he is treated as unceremoniously as he treated his Mashona neighbours. The fact that Matabeleland is vouched for as one of the greatest gold-fields of the world, is of peculiar interest for the Government of India, which is awaiting the auspicious moment to establish a gold currency, Lord Salisbury would speak of such an announcement as glad tidings of great joy. In 1889, Mr. Frank Mandy, who had lived close to the Matabele country for twenty years, wrote thus of it: "Here outstretched before me is what will prove the largest and richest gold-field that the world has ever seen; extending from the great granite backbone to the south to within about sixty miles of the Zambesi on the north, and from the Sabi on the east to the Nata river on the west. This huge auriferous area ever improves and grows richer to the north-east and east. The Matabele have never allowed any search in the land actually inhabited by them; but the signs which greet the traveller's notice—the huge waves of promising quartz which seam the country; the numberless old workings to be found in every direction; and the inability of some of the reefs to hide their gold from the prying though cautious gaze of the observant white man—all tend to prove the wonderful mineral wealth here locked up." Mr. Mandy condescends to particulars and tells how an immense reef carrying visible gold goes right through the royal capital, Buluwayo, while close to the country residence of Lobengula other great reefs are also unable to hide the gold imprisoned in its bosom." In another direction lie plains which will eventually prove to be the alluvial gold field of the world, while over an area of many hundreds square miles gold is to be found in every stream. We have here beyond doubt the golden key to much that would be otherwise mysterious in recent South African politics. Lobengula was so beset by applications for mining rights in his auriferous territories, that he no doubt deemed it a stroke of high policy to concede the whole of the rights to Messrs. C. D. Rudd, of Kimberley, Rochfort Maguire, of London, and F. R. Thompson, of Kimberley, and get rid of them in block. He only stipulated for a payment of one hundred pounds sterling per mensem and the delivery of one thousand Martini Henri breach-loading rifles, with a hundred thousand rounds of ball cartridge, together with the gunboat on the Zambesi River for "defensive purposes" on condition that they should take lawful steps "to exclude from my kingdom, principalities, and dominions all persons seeking land, metals, minerals, or mining rights therein."

Lobengula undertook to afford the grantees, who were agents of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, such needful assistance as they might from time to time require for the exclusion of such persons. The reason for entering into this singular agreement was that he was pestered to death by concession hunters: "Whereas I have been much molested of late by divers persons seeking and desiring to obtain grants and concessions of land and mining rights in my territories, I do hereby, &c." From the wording of the concession Lobengula would appear to have conveyed away for twelve hundred pounds a year "the metals and minerals in all his kingdoms principalities and dominions," including Matabeleland. But this would not appear to have been really the case, for the Chartered Company which took over the concession from the grantees assumed jurisdiction over Mashonaland only. When Mr. Buxton was asked the other day by what right the Chartered Company now occupy Matabeleland, he answered that he supposed it was by the right of conquest. When the Chartered Company was floated the auriferous value of Mashonaland was put in the forefront, but it was subsequently found that the gold reefs in that territory had been already tapped and the yield did not fulfil the expectations at first formed. It therefore became the more important to open up the still more promising Matabele country. It remains to be seen whether the results will disappoint expection in this region also. Mr. Mandy, it will be noticed, mentions the numberless old workings to be found in every direction in that region. That South Africa has been from many ages and still is a great gold producing region is indisputable. In Mr. Selous' opinion Mashonaland was searched for gold two thousand years ago, and continuously ever since, until the early part of the present century, when successive irruptions of Zulus from the south nearly exterminated the inhabitants of the region. The Mashonas according to Mr. Selous are Bantu race with an infusion of Arab blood. His theory is that Zimbabwi and the other ruins in that region owe their origin to merchants and colonists who left Arabia six hundred years before Mahomed's time, and were consequently worshippers of Baal. Not bringing their womenkind with them they would have intermarried with the women of the Bantu race and under their intiative and direction the temple and citadel were built, and the natives were taught how to mine for gold. When the Portuguese came to the country three hundred years ago they learned from the Arabs that the natives in the interior extracted gold from mines. The raids and wholesale massacres of the Matabele and other Zulu tribes depopulated the country, and stopped the workings. Some of the pits are a hundred and fifty feet deep. Since the re-opening of the gold industry of South Africa, which curiously enough obtained its chief impetus from the diamond mines, which in twenty years yielded £70,000,000, assuming great importance. In 1887 the output was 34,000 ounces, which rose in 1890 to nearly half a million of ounces, while the first nine months of the present year have given 1,057,000.

Mr. Colquhoun is warranted in concluding that at this rate South Africa, which is now the third gold region in the world, will shortly be the most productive of all. He is a firm believer in the future of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, which he foretells will yet be the home of hundreds of thousand of our fellow-countrymen. The Chartered Company, he records with pride, has possession of a territory equal in extent to France, Germany, Austria, and Italy combined. The Imperial Government will surely not deprive the Company of a single acre of this splendid acquisition, which has now to pay dividends on a capital of two millions. A considerable portion of the region consists of plateaus from 4,000 to 4,500 feet high—double the height of the Ghauts and about as high as Quetta. The climate, the author assures us, is healthy and well suited to Europeans, while the soil is adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes. If the golden promise of the Matabele country be fulfilled, the region will soon be filled with an energetic population of adventurers from all lands. But the work of the mines and, indeed, all manual labour, will very certainly be left to the natives. The gold mines in the Transvaal are worked by Kaffirs, of whom thirty-five thousand find employment at 15s. a week, with 3s. for subsistence money. South Africa is known to abound not only in gold and diamonds, but in what are of even greater real value—coal and iron and copper, which will facilitate the building up of a prosperous nation in that part of the Dark Continent. Matabeleland is the northern extremity of the tablelands, suitable for European colonisation south of the Zambesi. The author wrote his book in London before any news had come from the seat of war, but he predicted with confidence that Lobengula would be overthrown with ease. The system by which the Impis were recruited—not widely different from that which made the Janessaries the most formidable standing army in the world for several centuries—had within itself the germ of eventual decline. The regiments were sent out every year to "wash their spears" in the blood of the neighbouring less warlike tribes. They killed all the men and the old women, and the little children who could not walk. The boys and young women they carried back to their kraals [illegible] former were distributed as supplement[illegible]es among the fighting men and the latter [illegible]red up as soldiers. Lobengula made th[illegible]ren live exclusively on flesh, and thereby [illegible]oned great mortality from dysentery. T[illegible]urvivors grew up as fierce as beasts of prey, [illegible]nging to wash their spears. But they lack[illegible] strong Zulu physique. The war value of [illegible] Matabele army has not been of late years [illegible] it was before the infusion of Mashona blo[illegible]and it has collapsed in a few weeks under [illegible]heavy blows of a small civilised force.

WHEN the [illegible]avenna ran down the Chishima Kan and wa[illegible]held not to blame at the formal enquiry, the [illegible]insular and Oriental Company's officials doul[illegible]ss believed all their anxiety at an end. Bu[illegible]this belief was distinctly premature, for [illegible]om that day to this they have been allowed no rest. Pilots held to be blameless by the British Court have been condemned by the Japanese, and suits of one kind or another have been lodged first in one tribunal and then another. When the Japan mail left the latest suit had been dismissed, and the Japanese papers were busily discussing the probable character of subsequent litigation. A suit had been filed in the British Court in the name of the Mikado, and this being held improper, its withdrawal is advised, though in case of appeal his name must be used. The British Court has just held that the Inland Sea cannot be regarded as Japanese water, and that therefore offenders thereon need not appear in a Japanese Court. The leading native paper says there are several opinions expressed in Government circles respecting the case, and some papers have stated that it has been decided to abandon the appeal, but it hears that the Government has resolved to appoint legal experts to investigate the arguments on both sides, and the judgment delivered by the two Courts so as to enable them to give their ideas as to the future course which should be adopted. The Government has already sent in a protest to the British Government, insisting that the sea is Japanese territorial waters. On the other hand, it is urged that considering the Chishima was held to blame by the Naval Court it would have been wise to abstain from proceeding against the P. and O. Company. It is probable, however, that a fresh suit will be brought against the company in the name of the Minister of Marine, instead of the Mikado, who, it is deemed desirable should be spared the indignity of figuring as plaintiff in a foreign court established in his own dominions. As the British Consular Court holds the Inland Sea where the Ravenna ran down the cruiser, not to be Japanese waters, it is believed the plaint will be filed in a Japanese court. Should the P. and O. Company refuse to appear, the judgment will go against them by default. That being so, urges the Yokohama journal, the Japanese, to carry out the judgment to its logical termination must seize the first P. and O steamer which enters a Japanese port. As it is very certain that Great Britain, in face of the decision of her representative at the Consular Court, will not allow this to be done without taking immediate action, Japan thereafter, our contemporary sagely prophesies, would have to "climb down." While it is certain that England will not submit to any such outrage, it is not thought probable that the Japanese Ministers would advocate going to war to maintain an untenable position.

THE suggestion first made in our columns that the evidence given before the Opium Commission should be published in instalments has been adopted so far at least as the Home witnesses are concerned. Mr. George Russell's reply to Mr. John Ellis was perfectly satisfactory. It will be remembered that Mr. Ellis asked that the official notes generally should be made public. The Under-Secretary pointed out that the matter was one entirely within the discretion of the Commission; but they were willing that the evidence taken at Westminster before their departure should be laid upon the table. As for the testimony of the persons since examined in India, it appears to be so conclusively opposed to the demand of the anti-opiumists, that our London correspondent says he has heard the suggestion made, that the Commission should be ordered back to England. Of course, the inquiry must be pursued to the end, and the more of such evidence that is heard the better it will be for those who never could sympathise with what is now apparently a thoroughly discredited agitation. The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade loses no opportunity of disavowing all responsibility for the appointment of the Royal Commission; they will now be more inclined than ever to dissociate themselves from the action of Lord Kimberley. His Lordship, who has probably not forgotten a certain little attempt to bring him round to the other side by invoking the aid of Mr. Gladstone, must, if we may use such an expression with reference to so exalted a functionary, now be laughing in his sleeve at the turn things appear to be taking. *A propos* of the famous petition from "fifty Indian medical men" there is an instructive little letter in the *Times*, which, however, exonerates the London Society and pays a tribute to the fairness, courtesy, and good nature of Dr. Pringle, the deputation secretary, and Mr. Alexander, the general secretary, now in India. Whatever may be said about the petition referred to, they at all events would not dream of doing anything that was open to reproach. The better-class of anti-opiumists may be fanatical and impractical, but they are gentlemen.

WHEN the mail left Lord Elgin was quietly completing the preparations for his departure in India, and was then in Scotland. Since the dinner given in his honour by the members of the Northbrook Society he has not been much before the public, but he made a little speech on the occasion of his taking leave of the Dunfernshire Committee of the Fife County Council. It is interesting to note that the vote of thanks to Lord Elgin was seconded by Sir Charles Adam, son of the estimable gentleman who died some years ago while performing the duties of Governor of Madras. Lord Elgin, in acknowledging the resolution, said that people sometimes thought only of the splendid side of an appointment, but he was told on all hands by gentlemen who were qualified to know, that if there was one man who had work to do it was the Viceroy of India. He had, however, not been afraid of hard work in the past, and he hoped he should be able to meet it fairly in the future. Lord Elgin's observation as to the arduous character of the Viceroy's duties may, perhaps, serve in some degree to dispel the prevalent notion that all Englishmen in India have more play than work. How the impression arose we cannot say, but it is very common. Many people seem to think that life in India consists of tiger-shooting and flirtations on the hills, tempered with the occasional writing of a report.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E. Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary, and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, left Bombay last night, by the Ahmedabad mail train on a picnic, for Barijadi, near Ahmedabad, where his Excellency will be the guest of Mr. G. B. Reid, the Commissioner, Northern Division. Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer to his Excellency and Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., preceded his Excellency on Christmas day. Shortly before the departure of the train his Excellency, in company with his Military and Private Secretaries, arrived at the Grant Road Railway Station, and was met by Risaldar Sayidulla Khan, the Native A.-D.-C. to his Excellency. Exactly at 10-5 p.m. the train steamed into the station, and the Governor got into the special saloon, attached to the train, which shortly afterwards left the station. His Excellency's departure was of a private nature. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise this morning, announcing the Governor's departure. His Excellency will return to Bombay on the morning of the 31st instant.

WE are asked to remind sportsmen that there are convalescents in the European General Hospital to whose fare a quail, or a snipe, would be a welcome addition. Presents of the kind should be addressed to the physician in charge and marked "For Patients."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. HILLIARD requests us to state that the Pensioners' annual fete will take place in the Town Hall, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday, January 6, 1894. Tickets for pensioners, pensioners' widows, and their families can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, District Staff Office, Town Hall, between 1 and 3 p.m. daily.

THE dates of performances at the Bayreuth Festspiele for 1894 will be as follows:—"Parsifal," July 19, 23, 26, 29, August 2, 5, 9, 15, and 19; "Lohengrin," July 20, 27, August 3, 10, 12, and 16; "Tannhauser," July 22, 30, August 6, 13, and 18.

THIS is how an ancient Greek statuette in silver strikes the native mind:—"Mian Mir Ahmad Sethi, a Municipal Commissioner at Peshawar, has sent for the Punjab Exhibition, to be held this year, an idol made of silver which has the words "Sikander Badshah" written at the board where the idol stands, in Greek letters. It is heard that an agent of Mian Mir Ahmad has sent it to him from Bokhara, having been found near the bank of Oxus river. The idol has a sort of hat over its head of the form of a boat, and is quite naked, for this reason clothing has been put on it." Alas, poor Hermes!

THE work and reputation of the late Sir Alexander Cunningham has gone far beyond that of his brothers. It is now difficult to find a book treating of the archæology of India without a reference to "Cunningham." As early as 1835 he was exploring the Sarnath Stupa at Benares; this is the spot celebrated in the history of Buddha, where he began first to turn The Wheel of the Law, or to preach his doctrine. In 1851, with Lieutenant—now General—Maisey, he explored the Sanchi Stupa, near Bhilsa, in Central India, and his valuable book, now rare and costly, describing that monument, was published in 1854. In the same year there appeared a work on Ladak, which he had visited, full of valuable historical and archæological information. Before this, in 1848, he published in Calcutta an "Essay on the Aryan Order of Architecture," which was the first notice of classical influence in the arthitecture of Kashmir, the Punjab, the Peshawar Valley, and Afghanistan. In 1871 he discovered the remains of the Stupa at Bharhut near Jubblepore, in Central India. He published a quarto volume with numerous plates on this old Buddhist monument in 1879. His last work was also a quarto volume, with plates, and only published last year, on the old temple which he names, "Mahabodhi," a very old shrine erected at the sacred tree near Buddha Gaya, where Buddha sat as an ascetic for six years, and attained to the state of supreme wisdom. Lord Canning appointed him director-general of the Archæological Survey of India, stating that he "has more than any other officer on this side of India, made the antiquities of the country his study."

IN view of the recurrent rumours regarding the Pope's state of health, a personage holding a high position at the Vatican has made the following statement: "I can positively say that there is no truth in the reports that the Pope is exceptionally ailing. The interviews between his Holiness and the Cardinals continue as usual some of them lasting as long as two hours. After the more protracted conversations he is naturally fatigued, but the effects are neither serious nor permanent. In consequence of his advanced age, his Holiness, as might only be expected, is losing some of the force and verve which formerly distinguished him as a conversationalist. His general health is good, and his physicians are becoming more and more inclined to believe in the prophecy made by his Holiness himself, that his death would be sudden, and that on his room being entered one morning he would be discovered dead."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL BLOCKED.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS DELAYED.

ISMAILIA, Dec. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson is aground in the Canal, and is delaying the passage of the P. and O. steamer Carthage, with the homeward mails.

THE SUEZ CANAL CLEAR.

ISMALIA, Dec. 27.

The steamer Clan Matheson has floated and proceeded on her voyage.

The Canal is now clear for navigation.

RELIEF TO CAPTAIN WILSON.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 27.

A despatch received from Matabeleland states that a detachment with munitions and food have been sent after Captain Wilson.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SICILY.

ROME, Dec. 26.

Riots have taken place in Sicily against local taxes.

A mob attacked the barracks at Caltanisetta and fired the Town Hall, Post Office, and other buildings.

A conflict has taken place between troops and people at Lercara, and several have been shot.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

General Ternan.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LORD BRASSEY'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. WESTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Opium Commission sat to-day, when Lord Brassey read a memorandum of an interview he had with Mr. Westland, the latter being anxious that the position of the Government with reference to the production of evidence before the Commission should be made clear. Government he said, declined to accept the position as that inquiry was merely a hearing of attacks by the anti-opiumists and their answers to the charges of that body. Government would hear what they said, but would not reply as a defendant. Government did not wish to press redundant evidence on the Commission, but the evidence would doubtless be taken as a standard of reference on the whole subject, and Government apprehend that there is a risk of the people construing unimportant details as proof of the general unsoundness of the opium policy. Government is not in any way responsible for the personal statements of official witnesses.

Mr. Driberg, Excise Commissioner, Assam, re-examined, stated that in the opium-consuming districts of Assam crime was less than in other parts, and it is in no way prejudicial, , and the abolition would result in the increased consumption of alcohol and ganja.

Surgeon-Major Dobson, of Assam, was next examined. His evidence fully bore out all which has already been advanced in favour of the drug.

PRINCIPAL VETERINARY OFFICER IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Colonel Duck, District Veterinary Officer, Aldershot, succeeds Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, as Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

THE ABOLITION OF PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

Colonel Sanderson, Judge Advocate-General, has been ordered to proceed from Simla to Calcutta, in connection with the Legislative measures required to give effect to the Act abolishing the Presidency Commands.

FURLOUGH.

Major Bowyer, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers at Army Head-quarters, and Secretary, Defence Committee, takes a year's furlough in March. Major Finnis, R.E., will officiate for him.

THE BALUCHISTAN REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Colonel Robertson, Political Agent, Bhagulkhand, officiates for Mr. Barnes, Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan, but he may be detained for a short time before joining the appointment to give evidence before the Opium Commission.

CRICKET: PARSEES *VS.* CHUDDERGHAUT TEAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 25.

A cricket match was played to-day on carpet. Spencer won the toss and elected to field. Chudderghaut scored 85 runs, Gough, contributing 23; Devlin, 18; and Blake, 13. Raja took 5 wickets for 23 runs, Mistry 3 for 18, and Machliwala 2 for 16. The Parsees scored 133 runs, with one wicket down—Kanga, 40; Spencer, 57; Rustam Mody, 34; both not out. All played remarkably well. The Parsees won by ten wickets and 48 runs. The teams were photographed. There was a large gathering. Judge fielded well at cover. Umpires—Messrs. Tapia and Chamarett.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 24.

A meeting was held this evening, at Nagpur, to congratulate the Hon'ble Gangadhurrao Chitnavis on his appointment as Member of the Supreme Council, and express universal satisfaction thereat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bezwada left here yesterday afternoon.

Dec. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, Dec. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

The Orient line mail steamer Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 27th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The M. M. Company's steamer La-Seyne left Aden for Bombay, via Kurrachee, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Sindh left Aden for Zanzibar, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at noon.

OPIUM CONSUMPTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The Raja of Bhinga has submitted a note to the Opium Commission, stating that the number of people who take opium in excess is very small indeed, and even could a prohibitive measure be introduced for these immoderate people only it would be attended with the worst result possible.

THE RAMPUR MURDER CASE.

The appeals of Sadulla Khan and Mustafa Khan convicted by the Sessions Judge of Rampur of the murder and abetment of murder of General Azim-ud-din, late President of the Rampur State, has been dismissed by Messrs. Redfern and Pearse, special judges, who were appointed to hear the appeal. The sentence of death passed against Sadulla Khan was upheld by the special judges, and also the sentence of transportation for life passed on Mustafa Khan.

THE LATE MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, C.S.I.

The last English mail brought the news of the death of Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.I., late Commissioner in Sind, who retired from the service on the 1st April, 1887, and had been drawing his pension at home. Mr. Erskine was one of the oldest batch of Bombay Civil Servants, and at the date of his retirement was in the first class of Civilians of thirty-one year's standing and upwards. He was succeeded in the office of Commissioner in Sind by Mr. (now Sir Charles) Pritchard. Mr. Erskine joined the service in January, 1853. Arriving in the country in September 1853, he was appointed Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar. He rose to higher grades and continued to serve in the Dharwar district until April 1856. Six months later he was transferred to Belgaum, where, in October 1860, he was appointed Special Officer for Income-tax. In May 1861, Mr. Erskine went to Ahmednagar as First Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In the following year, he went to Sind, where his services proved of the greatest value, as Acting Assistant to the Commissioner and Acting Educational Inspector, rising soon afterwards to the post of Assistant Commissioner. Having acted as Collector and Magistrate at Kurrachee from April 1863 to 1864, he went on furlough to Europe and was absent from the country for three years. On his return from furlough in May 1867, Mr. Erskine acted as Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at Sholapore, and was appointed Acting Collector and Magistrate at Poona in November 1868. A year later he was sent to Nassick, where he was appointed Senior Collector and Magistrate in January 1873. In June 1877, after having enjoyed another furlough to Europe and subsidiary leave for some months, he was appointed to act as Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division. He subsequently served for a few months as *pro tem* Commissioner in Sind, and was in October 1879 appointed Commissioner of the Southern Division, continuing to discharge the duties of his office in Sind. From December 1880 to January 1881, Mr. Erskin came to Bombay on special duty, continuing to be *pro tem* Commissioner in Sind. [illegible] October 1882, he was confirmed as Commissioner in Sind, the duties of which responsible office he discharged to the satisfaction of Government, and was made a C.S.I., in recognition of his services. [illegible] Erskine was a younger brother of Mr. C. J. Erskine, a man of brilliant talents and literary reputation, who was appointed by Lord Elphinstone's government the first Director of Public Instruction at Bombay.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I cannot think of a more propitious opportunity than the present, when the enlightened position of the Indian public is at its best, with its characteristic outburst of an unparalleled enthusiasm in such fitting their loyal and loving reception to the "Grand Old Man," Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is on his way to Lahore to preside over the meeting of the ninth National Congress, to reiterate what I have said so often through the medium of your columns and to draw the serious attention of my countrymen to this question of vital importance.

I admit most candidly that Mr. Dadabhai is one of the noble exceptions, and has achieved an event of historical importance by his entry into Parliament, and I have a very great respect for his virtues and excellence which have brought him this rare success. Apart from all this and with all due deference to his intellectual and moral qualifications, humble as I am, I feel bound to point out that he is rather over-zealous in associating his noble name with the so-called "Indian National Congress."

Howsoever charming, beneficial, and good may be the aspirations of this self-styling association, they are quite premature and hence injurious to those who are, as yet, not socially fortified, who are divided into so many castes and factions, and who are not in the least even capable to manage their own social affairs. How can we expect men to administrate and improve a vast country when they are found utterly useless to improve their own society whose administration, rights and privileges have already been vested in them by boldly doing away with the most obnoxious and degrading customs from their castes. Does not the hon. member for Central Finsbury know that it is beyond the pale of hope to expect anything substantial from those who have, as yet, been not able to do anything towards the abolition of those pernicious customs of "Enforced Widowhood and Infant Marriage," "Parsee Marriage Dowry," &c., &c., and who owing to their caste feelings are always at daggers drawn, and are every moment prone to knock their heads together for most trifling matters. It is manifest enough that my countrymen are badly in want of a leader who would by his indefatigable industry and boldness show them the way of fortifying themselves socially, by stamping out from society all such customs and especially the caste distinctions. The Parsee gentlemen of recognized worth and unremitting devotion, who have been devoting, or rather wasting their energies in aiming at the administrative powers and in hoping to revolutionize politically the Indian world would do a world of good to the Indian public by directing their talents in bringing about a thorough reform in the social state before making them fit for political demonstrations. The Honourable Mr. Dadabhai with all his good qualities and boldness is the man to handle the subject of raising the social status of his countrymen by cultivating the robust virtues of the English people and thereby making them fit for future political elevation. I am not in the least against the national movement aspiring to the just and legitimate claims, but I simply shudder to think that it is premature and is simply the outcome of the over-anxiety of an enlightened few, prompted by considerations of self-glorification at the sacrifice of their valuable time and energy.—Yours, &c.,

Camp Agol, Dec. 26. R. R. K.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The hounds have been giving the members of the Hunt very good sport this week. At the Parla meeting a straight-necked jackal was found and afforded opportunity for a capital run over the hills near Andheri, past the village of Condoti, followed by a good gallop, through the palm groves, and open jungle in the direction of the Goregaum caves, which were passed on the left hand. Turning to the right the hounds ran the jackal to ground in the Marole caves, where they had to leave him, as they were unable to go after him.

Yesterday the meet was at the Rifle Butts, and was participated in by Lord and Lady Harris, and other members from Government House. A jackal was found at a quarter past six, and proved so difficult a customer that it was an hour and a half later when he was killed in the jungle at Borwali. During this gallop the hunt ran through the villages of Chuckla and Marole, and then straight away across country. There was some very good woodland hunting, the hounds sticking close to their game all the time, until he was in their power. Altogether the run was one of the most enjoyable which the present pack of hounds—probably the best ever imported to Bombay—has afforded to the members of the Hunt.

Russian peasant emigration to Siberia is very largely increasing. This year the number of immigrants has been about 17,000 families. The total area of the Crown lands upon which these immigrants are being settled is 525,465,000 acres.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The garrisons at Khelat and Chilas are to remain at their nominal strength for the present. Everything is reported satisfactory, and there is no cause for apprehension of trouble this spring.

There seems to be a chance now of the long delayed reorganization scheme of the Civil Veterinary Department arriving shortly. A despatch is expected before the close of the Calcutta Sessions.

The Punjab Exhibition, it is said, will be particularly rich in carpets and rugs, and perhaps the most interesting piece of work in the section will be a small rug of old Persian design, shown on the loom in course of making, which in fineness of texture almost rivals the famous old Ardabil carpet just purchased for South Kensington Museum.

The other day a fracas took place between the Police and the inhabitants of a village near Dinga, in which one Deputy Inspector and a constable received bad injuries. Being overpowered by the villagers the Police telegraphed to Gujrat for immediate help, on which Khan Ahmed Shah, the sub-Judge there, was at once despatched to restore order. The Police say the villagers had stolen four bufalos, while the villagers state that the Police interfered with their women: hence the row. Twenty eight villagers have been arrested.

A horrible story of mutiny at sea is coming out in a trial at Brest. Two Frenchmen, brothers, named Rorique were officers on board the Sandwich Islands vessel called the Nanroaiti, last January. They murdered the captain and threw him overboard and proclaimed themselves masters of the ship. They succeeded in poisoning the Kanaka crew, and three other sailors, afraid to eat or drink anything, jumped overboard and were drowned. They overawed the cook, and the three men cruised about for a time until on shore one day at Ponape the cook found an opportunity of denouncing them to the authorities. They were then arrested.

Since the visit of the Russian sailors to Paris St. Petersburg has become the goal of all Frenchmen seeking to establish a "record" and their own importance, in bicycling, walking, or long-distance riding. A pedestrian, one Berteaux, has left Rheims for the Russian capital carrying a weight of 166lbs. on his back. Like Cain, in Victor Hugo's "Legende des Siecles," who walked thirty days and thirty nights, he goes without looking behind him, a species of human machine. He is expected to arrive at his destination in one hundred and fifty days from starting. Afterwards, if he does not die of exhaustion or apoplexy on the way there will be one more feat to record.

A day or two before the battleship Dreadnought left Malta for Port Said the second-class torpedo-boat belonging to the ship ran into her while steaming at full speed. The Dreadnought was only slightly damaged, but the torpedo-boat's bows were very badly smashed. It is stated that if the battleship Nile, or any other of our newer ships, had been rammed in a similar manner, at least one of her compartments would have filled with water. Fortunately, however, the Dreadnought is protected by an armoured belt nine inches thick, which runs right round her, and to this she owes the fact that she escaped serious injury.

The late Sir Alexander Cunningham was something more than a soldier. He was the son of Allan Cunningham, the poet, and born in 1814. Allan had four sons, and they seem to have inherited from their father a certain amount of literary talent, as well as an antiquarian tendency, for the poet had some of that in his nature as well as the poetic gift. Peter, the second son, who was born in Pimlico in 1816, became a literary man, and wrote the "Handbook for London," in Murray's Series of Handbooks. For many years he contributed the column of "Town and Table Talk," which some years ago appeared weekly in "The Illustrated London News;" and which were full of antiquarian and historical references. In 1810 Allan Cunningham moved to London, and shortly after that he became a sort of secretary, or clerk of the works, to Sir Thomas Chantry, the sculptor. Chantry did a statue of Sir Thomas Munro to be put up in Madras, and Allan Cunningham went out with the statue to superintend its erection. This brought him in contact with a number of persons of position in India, and led to his son's receiving appointments in the Indian Service. Alexander joined the Engineers; Joseph also belonged to that corps, and he wrote a History of the Sikhs, which stands high as a work of authority. Another brother, Francis, joined the Indian military service. This shows that three of Allan Cunningham's sons have given evidence of literaly heredity, and in each case it was more or less archæological and historical.

An important Revenue Bill, pending before the Bengal Council, has for its object the amendment of the Law of Partition,—perhaps the most difficult and technical subject within the whole range of land revenue administration. The present law was drafted by Mr. Dampier while Member of the Board, and is marked by the extreme elaboration of detail which characterises his work. During Sir Charles Elliot's tour of inspection his attention was drawn to the fabulous delay which occurred in disposing of partition cases, and he called upon the Board to show cause why the law should not be amended, and the procedure of the Tenancy Act adapted to the work of arranging the partition of an estate. The Board took a long time to think over this, but in the fulness of time they sent up a draft Bill and minutes by the two members. They seem, however, to have overlooked many of Sir Charles Elliott's most important suggestions, and the result has been that the Board's Bill has been to a great extent redrafted in the Secretariat. The principle on which it proceeds is that the first point to be looked to in making a partition is to secure the Government revenue. Once that has been attained nothing else matters very much. It is also an object to reduce the numbers of partitions as much as possible, for great administrative inconvenience is caused by the multiplication of petty estates, while the constant increase of treasury establishments is a serious expense. The Bill, as now drafted, proposes, therefore, to allow batwarra only in cases where the resultant revenue will be not less than Rs. 100. This is a startling departure from the policy hitherto in force. Thirty years an attempt was made to introduce this change, but the Government was not strong enough to carry it. This being so, can it hope, with an enlarged Council and the British Indian Association against it, to stand any chance of carrying it now? It may be possible to raise the limit somewhat, but it certainly cannot be put so high as Rs. 100. The Bill, as amended by Sir Charles Elliott, has been circulated to Commissioners and district officers for criticism, and is not likely to come before Council for a long time. It has first to undergo examination by the Board and by Government; and then to be submitted to and approved by the Government of India before it can be introduced into Council.

Cremations at Woking are now too frequent to excite remark except when the remains of some well-known personage, such as the Dowager Duchess of St. Albans, who was cremated the other day, are in this way prepared for urn-burial. In 1885, the first year that the crematorium at Woking was used, only three bodies were sent there. Now the annual cremations are to be counted by the score. The late Baron Huddleston, whose widow was present at the above ceremony, was cremated. So were the late Lord and Lady Bramwell—Lord Bramwell at an interval of three years after his wife. The body of the Duke of Bedford, who died in 1891, was cremated, and among others whose remains were treated in this way were Mr. A. W. Kinglake, Mr. James Beal, Mr. Emil Behuke, the voice specialist Mr. Wardle, for some years M.P. for South Derbyshire, and the late Earl of Northesk.

A well-known Danish magazine for naval affairs publishes an article on the recent progress of the German navy. In the course of this year nine ships, having together a displacement of 58,000 tons will be finished, and a tenth, the cruiser-frigate Gefion, has already been launched. The increase proves, says the writer, what German industry, and the German shipbuilding yards in particular, can do, especially when one considers what has been done within the last four years.

Including the late Duke of Leinster, eleven Dukes have passed away within the last three years—the Dukes of Buckingham, Cleveland, Devonshire, Leinter, Manchester, Marlborough, Roxburghe, Somerset, Sutherland, and two Dukes of Bedford. Three years ago there were twenty-nine Dukes, apart from those of the Royal blood, and it will be seen that more than a third of the number have died. As one result of this mortality, the Dukedoms have been reduced to twenty-seven, the titles of Buckingham and Cleveland having become extinct. Only twenty-four Dukes can vote, however, as the new Dukes of Leinster, Manchester, and Roxburghe are minors.

From St. Petersburg a Berlin correspondent learns that photographic groups of the Russian regiments of which the Emperor William is honorary colonel are being taken by order of the Czar, Besides large pictures of the troops on parade in front of their barracks, a collection of smaller pictures is being arranged, representing scenes of service in the field. The pictures will be presented to the Emperor William, accompanied by an address signed by all the officers. To the Empress a costly table-cloth worked by the Russian officers will be presented on the same occasion.

A return recently presented to the House of Commons by the Bank of England shows that there are notes of theirs to the amount of nearly 10,000*l.* that were issued more than forty years ago and had never been presented for payment. Bank notes, like other slips of paper, occasionally get destroyed by accident. They get consumed when a house takes fire, and not a few are lost when ships founder at sea. Occasionally one may have heard of their being eaten by rats, and there is at least one story current of a young spend-thrift who, when out shooting with an old muzzle-loader, in a sudden emergency used a couple of bank notes as wadding for his gun. The Bank of England has always proudly declined to take advantage of any accidents befalling their notes, provided they can be assured of the good faith of those who appeal to them. Among the curiosities of Threadneedle-street they have, or they had not a great while ago, in a little glazed frame displayed on the wall, the charred remains of a note that had been taken out of the fire of Chicago. As a note, it had been completely burned, but the material of which Bank of England notes are made is of such a character that it was still possible to establish the fact that it really had been a bond, and the number and value were still discernible. It was therefore cashed. They also have, or had, some notes that went down with the wreck of the Eurydice, and had been under water till they had become a scarcely distinguishable mass of pulp; but they were carefully dried and put under the microscope, and they were all paid. On one occasion the Bank's punctilio in this way cost them 35,000*l.* A Bank director declared that he had lost a bond to that amount. On his giving an indemnity the money was paid to him. After his death, however, the note for this large amount was presented, and had to be cashed, and the indemnity proved worthless.

The Allahabad paper quotes:—As a sign that we shall see before long a return to the old and sound system of the employment of convict labour extramurally on useful public works, is the fact that Sir John Tyler, Inspector-General of Prisons, is going to Shahjahanpur to visit Khotar, the present terminus of the Powayan Steam Tramway, which is now to be extended to Meilani on the Lucknow-Bareilly railway. This new section will only be about eight miles long, and the directors have applied for convict labour to do the earthwork. The Government, we believe, are well disposed to fall in with the proposal; but there is bugbear that the precious health of the prisoners may suffer, and this probably will be the main concern of Sir John Tyler and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Temple Wright, on their visit to the locality. To send men, however, at this season of the year, outside the jail walls for a spell of the same sort of work which they would have been doing had they retained their liberty, would seem to be a better means of preserving their health than of endangering it.

A deputation, representing the British Medical Associasion, the Society for the Study of Inebriety, and certain temperance organisations, waited on Dec. 5 on the Home Secretary to urge on him the necessity of legislation for the compulsory detention of inebriates. After hearing statements from Dr. Norman Kerr, Lady Henry Somerset, and several other members of the deputation, the Home Secretary said he hoped to be able next session to introduce a Bill embodying the more important recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the subject. He looked with extreme jealousy upon the introduction of the principle of compulsion when it involved depriving the subject of his liberty against his will, but he thought that, in regard to this particular matter, a case had been made out. At the same time, the application of the principle must be carefully hedged round with adequate safeguards, and there was the question of cost to be borne in mind. These were practical difficulties of considerable magnitude, but the report of the Departmental Committee contained practical proposals for overcoming them, and in any legislation which the Government might submit to Parliament the recommendations of that committee would in the main be followed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to a correspondent with reference to parish rooms as affected by the Parish Councils Bill:—I hope I may be allowed to answer together your questions and many other letters. Undoubtedly, there is a great number of buildings which in all honesty belong to the Church, though built for no ecclesiastical purpose except the truly religious one, of affording the men of the village a better resort than the public. They exist through the exertion of the clegymen and the liberality of himself and the church people, and by Churchmen as Churchmen, they have been always managed. Very few, indeed, of them have received contributions from outside. They are arranged as club-rooms for games, reading, smoking concerts, lectures, &c., and are open to all the village world. It will never be pretended that our title is bad on that account, and would have been good if we had written up: "Let no Nonconformist enter here." Nor shall we pretend that they are religious buildings, because a weekly Bible-class may be held there. That we have often called them "parish rooms" cannot make them other than church-rooms. What they are is plain. They are a sold part of the social apparatus of the Church. I should not call them an "ecclesiatical charity" myself; but it is not for me to say they cannot be so defined if that is the only way of securing our right. Anyway, I find it hard to believe that it is intended to meddle with such rooms, however vested—whether in clergy, churchwardens, or private trustees.

The declaration by the man Samuels, editor of the *Commonweal*, that the Anarchists in London would endeavour to hold meetings in Trafalgar Square notwithstanding the Home Secretary's prohibition, resulted in a large gathering of spectators in and about the square, with the object of witnessing what might take place. A body of men were engaged in selling copies of the *Commonweal*, and a few members of the London Anarchist group, including Nicol, Lawrence and Quin, were in the square, but Samuels himself was not to be seen. Shortly after three o'clock Quin attempted to address the crowd from the base of Gordon's statue, but was immediately "moved on" by a couple of policemen, who conducted him out of the square, while another man who followed his example was unceremoniously dropped by the police on to the crowd below. When in Pall Mall East Quin was released and was here joined by Leggatt, who led the crowd round Cockspur Street and past Trafalgar Square, at the same time shouting, "Keep on the move and you can defy the police." Leggatt, who carried a child in his arms, walked in the direction of Charing Cross, still followed by a crowd who alternately cheered him and gave groans for the police. Continuing his march, Leggatt shouted: "To—— with the the Government! Down with Home Secretary Asquith, and three cheers for freedom? To—— with the governors of society, county councils, vestries, and local boards, and cheers for the starving workers! Keep on moving, and they can't touch you?" Attention being attracted from Leggatt for a moment or two, he disapperred. Soon after four o'clock some mounted police came from Scotland Yard, and shortly afterwards cleared the square without any difficulty.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., President of the Lahore Congress, delivered the following inaugural address yesterday:—

Gentlemen,—I need not say how deeply I feel the honor you have done me by electing me a second time to preside over your deliberations. I thank you sincerely for this honor. In the performance of the onerous duties of this high position, I shall need your great indulgence and support, and have no doubt that I shall receive them. I am much pleased that I have the privilege of presiding at the very first Congress held in Punjab as I had at Calcutta in 1886. I have taken, as you may be aware, some interest in the material condition of Punjab. In my first letter to the Secretary of State for India in 1880 on the material condition of India I took Punjab for my illustration, and worked out in detail its total annual income and the absolute wants of its common labourer. As to the loyalty of the Punjabis—Hindus, Sikhs, or Mahomedans—it has proved true through the most fiery ordeal on a most trying and critical occasion. The occasion of this Session of the Congress in Punjab has been a most happy coincidence. On Punjab rests a double responsibility—one external and one internal. If ever that hated threatened invasion of the Russians comes on, Punjab will have to bear the first brunt of the battle, and contended under British rule, as I hope India will be, Punjab will fight to her last man in loyalty and patriotism—loyalty to the British power, and patriotism to protect the hearths and homes of her beloved country of India.

INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The internal responsibility which at present rests upon the Punjabis and other warrior races of India is this. I have always understood and believed that manliness was associated with love of justice, generosity and intellect. So our British tutors have always taught us and have always claimed for themselves such character. And I cannot understand how any one could or should deny to your and other manly races of India the same characteristics of human nature. But yet we are gravely told that on the contrary the manliness of these races of India is associated with meanness, unpatriotic selfishness, and inferiority of intellect, and that therefore, like the the dog in the manager, you and the other warrior races will be mean enough to oppose the resolution about Simultaneous Examinations, and unpatriotic and selfish enough to prevent the general progress of all India. Can offence and insult to a people, and that people admitted to be a manly people, go any further? Look at the numbers of Punjabis studying in England. Now this happy coincidence of this meeting in Punjab: you, considering every son of India as an Indian and a compatriot, have invited me—not a Punjabi, not a Mahomedan, nor a Sikh—from a distance of thousands of miles to enjoy the honor of presiding over this Congress, and with this gathering from all parts of India as the guests of the Punjabis, you conclusively, once for all and for ever, set the matter at rest that the Punjabis with all other Indians do earnestly desire the Simultaneous Examinations as the only method in which justice can be done to all the people of India, as this Congress has repeatedly resolved. And, moreover, Punjab has the credit of holding the very first public meeting in favour of the Resolution passed by the House of Commons for Simultaneeus Examinations. When I use the words English or British, I mean all the peoples of the United Kingdom.

MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

It is our melancholy duty to record the loss of one of our greatest patriots, Justice Kasinath Trimbak Telang. It is a heavy loss to India; you all know what a high place he held in our estimation for his great ability, learning, eloquence, sound judgment, wise counsel and leadership. I have known him and worked with him for many years, and I have not known any one more earnest and devoted to the cause of our country's welfare. He was one of the most active founders of this Congress, and was its first hard-working Secretary in Bombay. From the very first he had taken a warm interest and active part in our work, and even after he became a Judge his sound advice was always at our disposal. I am glad Mr. Mahadhev Govind Ranade is appointed in his place. It does much credit indeed to Lord Harris for the selection, and I am sure Mr. Ranade will prove himself worthy of the post. I have known him long, and his ability and learning are well known. His sound judgment and earnest work in various ways have done valuable services to the cause of India. I am also much pleased that an Indian, Mr. Pramad Charan Bannerji, succeeds Mr. Justice Mahmud at Allahabad.

THANKS TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

I feel thankful to the Local Governments and the Indian Government for such appointments, and to Lord Kimberley for his sanction of them, among which I may include also the decision about the Sanskrit Chair at Madras. I feel the more thankful to Lord Kimberley, for I am afraid, and I hope I may be wrong, that there has been a tendency of not only not loyally carrying out the rule about situations of Rs. 200 and upwards to be given to Indians, but that even such posts as have been already given to them are being snatched away from their hands. Lord Kimberley's firmness in not allowing this is therefore so much the more worthy of praise and our thankfulness. Lord Kimberley also took prompt action to prevent the retrograde step in connection with the Jury system in Bengal for which Mr. Paul and other friends interested themselves in Parliament; and also to prevent the retrograde interference with the Chairmanship of Municipalities, at the instance of our British Committee in London. I do hope that in the same spirit Lord Kimberley will consider our representations about the extension of the Jury system.

HAS THE CONGRESS JUSTIFIED ITS EXISTENCE.

It has been my good fortune and happy privilege of being present at the first session in 1885 with about 80 delegates. Eight years have since passed away, and we meet to-day for the ninth time. The first question which naturally now arises is—Has the Congress justified its existence? Has it borne any good fruit? I say that it has done both. But it is more. Its existence is also the justification and the best proof of the bright side of the British Rule. If any proof were wanted that British Rule has not been altogether without good results, the British people may well point with pride and satisfaction to the unique phenomenon of this Congress as the result of the beneficent part of their work in this country. Dealing with its own justification of itself, we may look back to the Resolutions which were formulated at its first Session and see what has been accomplished therefrom.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Legislative Councils have been reformed, if not even to the moderate extent and in the manner in which we desired, still some advance has been made in their constitution and mode of work. Representation, though small and very imperfect, is, even as it is, a vital step for our future progress and for the consolidation of British Power. The right of interpellation will enable us, with much advantage and relief to Government itself, to ask some explanations directly and immediately without having to wait for the circuitous. process of questions in the House of Commons, These small reforms, in the Legislative Councils have, by their operation, indirectly brought out prominently, and undeniably proved, the truly representative character of our Congress. Most of those who have found admission as representatives are members of this Congress. In the Viceroy's Council we have the Hon'ble Mr. Pheroezshah M. Mehta and the Maharaja of Durbungha, and in the Provincial Councils the Hon'ble Messrs. W. C. Bonnerji, Surendranath Bonnerji (of Bengal), Rangia Naidu (of Madras), Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Chimunlal H. Setalvad, Native (of Bombay), Charu Chandra Mitra (of Allahabad). It has also proved to us the gratifying and encouraging feature that the Electors have made no differences of creed, but have voted on the only right principle of fitness and of common Indian nationality and welfare.

THE EDUCATED ARE THE NATURAL LEADERS.

The fact is, and stands to reason, that the thinking portion, and the educated, whether in English or in their own learning, of all classes and creeds, in their common nationality as Indians, are naturally becoming the leaders of the people. Those Indians, specially, who have received a good English education, have the double advantage of knowing their own countrymen as well as understanding and appreciating the merits of British men and British Rule, with the result as Sir Bartle Frere has well put it:—"And now wherever I go I find the best exponents of the policy of the English Government, and the most able co-adjutors in adjusting that policy to the peculiarities of the Natives of India, among the ranks of the educated Natives."

Or as the Government of India has said:—"To the minds of at least the educated among the people of India—and the number is rapidly increasing—any idea of the subversion of the British Power is abhorrent." And as Lord Differin, as Viceroy of India, has said in his Jubilee Speech:—"We are surrounded on all sides by Native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit." It would be the height of unwisdom, after themselves creating this great new force, "which is rapidly increasing" as "the best exponents and co-adjutors," as "abhorring the subversion of the British Power," and from whose "hearty, loyal and honest co-operation the greatest benefit can arise," that the Ruling Authorities should drive this force into opposition instead of drawing it to their own side by taking it into confidence and thereby strengthening their own foundation. This Congress represents the Aristocracy of intellect and the New Political Life, created by themselves, which is at present deeply grateful to its Creator. Common sense tells you—have it with you, instead of against you.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

With regard to your other most important Resolution to hold examinations simultaneously both in India and England for all the Civil Services, it would not have become a practical part by the Resolution of the House of Commons of 2nd June last had it not been to a large extent for your persevering but constitutional demand for it made with moderation during all the years of your existence. I am glad that in the last Budget debate the Under-Secretary of State for India has given us this assurance:—"It may be in the recollection of the House that, in my official capacity, it was my duty earlier in the Session to oppose a Resolution in favour of Simultaneous Examinations, but the House of Commons thought differently from the Government. That once done, I need hardly say that there is no disposition on the part of the Secretary of State for India or myself to attempt to thwart or defeat the effect of the vote of the House of Commons on that Resolution." We all cannot but feel thankful to the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. George Russell, for this satisfactory assurance. I may just remark here in passing that I am not able to understand why the higher Civil and Educational Medical Services are handed over to Military Medical Officers, instead of there being a separate Civil Medical Service dealt with by Simultaneous Examinations in India and England as we expect to have for the other Civil Services. I may also ask why some higher Civil Engineering posts are given to Military Engineers. One thing more I may say: Your efforts have succeeded not only in creating an interest in Indian affairs, but also a desire among the people of the United Kingdom to promote our true welfare. Had you achieved in the course of the past eight years only this much and no more, you would have amply justified your existence. You have proved two things—that your are moderate and reasonable in what you ask, and that the British people are willing to grant what is shown to be reasonable. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the subject of your justification further than this, that all the Resolutions you have formulated have more or less advanced; that they are receiving attentive consideration is testified by the continuous discussions that have been going on in the press and on the platform both here and in England. In England, itself many a cause, great or small, has to agitate long before making an impression. What struggles have there been in Parliament itself and out of Parliament for the Corn Laws, Slavery Laws, Factory Laws, Parliamentary Reforms, and many others, in short in every important Legislation? We must keep courage persevere and "never say die."

RETURN OF AN INDIAN TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

One more result, though not the least, of your labours I shall briefly touch upon. The effect which your labours produced on the minds of the people of the United Kingdom has helped largely an Indian to find his way into the Great Imperial Parliament, and in confirmation of this I need not go further than remind you of the generous action of Central Finsbury and the words of the Resolution of the Council of its United Liberal and Radical Association which I have already placed before you. As you are all aware, though it was long my wish, my friend the Hon. Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose made the first attempt, and twice contested Deptford, with no little chances of success, but adverse circumstances proved too strong for him. We owe a debt of gratitude to Deptford, and also to Holborn which gave me the first lift, and in my contest there, though a forlorn hope, the Liberal electors exerted their utmost and gave me a very satisfactory poll.

Mr. Naoroji then alluded to the incidents of his election and reception in the House of Commons, and further referred to the position in the House of the friends of the Congress.

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

He continued: I may say here a few words about the progress we are making in our Parliamentary position. By the exertions of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, and other friends, an Indian Parliamentary Committee has been formed, of which Sir William Wedderburn is the Chairman and Mr. Herbert Roberts is the Secretary. The Committee is not yet fully formed. It will, we hope, be a larger General Committee of our supporters with a small Executive Committee like other similar Committees that exist in the House for other causes. I give the names of the Members now fully enrolled in this Committee:—

Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Caine, Mr. John E. Ellis, Dr. W. A. Hunter, Mr. Illingworth, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. Walter B. McLaren, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. H. Paul, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. T. H. Roberts, Mr. R. T. Reid, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. C. E. Schwann, Mr. Eugene Wason, Mr. Webb and Sir W. Wedder burn. Besides these, there are a large number of Members (exclusive of the 70 or 80 Irish Members already referred to) whom we count as supporters and hope to see fully enrolled Members on our Indian Parliamentary Committee before long. Before leaving this subject of Parliament, let me offer to Mr. George Russell, the Under-Secretary of State for India, my sincere thanks for his sympathetic and cordial treatment of me in all I had to do with him, and for his personal good feeling and kindness towards me.

MUCH FUTURE WORK TO DO.

With all that has been done by the Congress, we have only begun our work. We have yet much and very much more work to do till that political, moral and material condition is attained by us which will raise us really to the level of our British fellow-citizens in prosperity and political elevation, and thereby consolidate the British power on the imperishable foundation of justice, mutual benefit and the contentment and loyalty of the people. The reason why I have dwelt upon our past life is that it shows that our future is promising and hopeful, that our faith in the instinctive love of justice and fair play of the people of the United Kingdom is not misplaced, and that if we are true to ourselves and learn from the British character the self-sacrifice and preseverance which the British so largely possess, we need never despair of obtaining every justice and reform which we may reasonably claim as our birthrights as British citizens. What then is to be our future work? We have yet to surmount much prejudice, prepossessions, and misapprehension of our true, material and political condition. But our course is clear and straight before us. On the one hand we need not despair or quarrel with those who are against us; we should on the other hand go on steadily, perseveringly and moderately with the representation of our grievances and just rights.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In connection with the question of our Legislative Councils we have yet very much work before us. Not only are the present rules unsatisfactory even for the fulfilment of the present Act itself as interpreted in the House by Mr. Gladstone, not only have we yet to obtain the full "living representation" of the people of India in these Councils, but also much further extension of their present extremely restricted powers which render the Councils almost a mere name. By the Act of 1861 (19), without the permission of the Governor General no Member can introduce any measure (which virtually amounts to exclusion) about matters affecting the public debt or public revenues or for imposing any charge on such revenue, or the discipline and maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's Military or Naval forces. This means that, as far as the spending of our money is concerned, the Legislative Council is simply as if it did not exist at all. No motion can be made by any Member unless such motion be for leave to introduce some measure or have reference to some measure actually introduced thereunto. Thus there is no opportunity of calling any Department or Government to account for their acts. All things which shall be done by the Secretary of State shall have the same force and validity as if this Act (1861) had not been passed. Here is full arbitrary power. By the Act (1892, sec. 52) no Member shall have power to submit or propose any resolution or to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion, or the answer to any question asked under the authority of this Act or the rules made under this Act. Such is the poor character of the extent of concession made to discuss finances or to put questions. Rules made under this Act (1892) shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Also (Act 1861, sec. 22) the Secretary of State for India can by an Act of Parliament raise any money in the United Kingdom for the Government of India, and thus pile up any amount of burden on the Indian taxpayer, without his having a word to say upon it. We are to all intents and purposes under an arbitrary rule, and are just only about at the threshold of a true Legislative Council.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Amongst the most important work of the Councils is the Budget. What is the condition of the Budget debate both here and in England? The House of Commons devotes week after week for supply of the English Budget, when every item of expenditure is discussed or may be altered ; and not only that, but the conduct of the department during the year is brought underreview which becomes an important check to any arbitrary, unjust or illegal action. But what is the Indian Budget debate or procedure ? Here the Financial Statement is made by the Finance Minister. Then a week or so after, a few speeches are made to no practical effect, no practical motion or resolution, and the whole thing is over. Somewhat similar is the fate of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, with the advantage of proposing any amendments and, at least of having one amendment with practical effect of a division or vote. But there is also the important advantage of bringing in any Indian measure or motion in the course of the Session in accordance with the rules and orders of the House like any other measure or motion. I felt thankful that at the last Budget debate, though there was the usual additional agony of the last day of the Session, yet there was not also the agony of scanty attendance, thanks to the increasing interest in the House in Indian matters and to the friends of India. In both places no practical check on any waste, extravagant or unnecessary expenditure. I am not at present discussing the merits of such Councils and restriction of powers, but that such matters will require your attention and consideration, that even in this one matter of Legislative Councils you have yet to secure Mr. Gladstone's " real living representative voice of the people" being heard upon every detail of the Government of British India.

DIRECT INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

There is however another important matter—I mean the direct representation from India in the Imperial Parliament. As all our Imperial questions and relations between India and the United Kingdom, all amendments of Parliamentary Acts already passedand existing, or all important Acts that may be and can be only passed hereafter in Parliament, and all our ultimate appeals can be settled in Parliament alone, it is of extreme importance that there should be some reasonable direct representation from India in the House of Commons and the representatives may be Indians or Europeans as long as they are the choice directly of Indian Constituencies, just as you have delegates to this Congress of Indians or Europeans. Central Finsbury has been generous, to us other consituencies may also extend to us such generous consideration and help, but it is not fair that we should be left to depend upon the generosity of English Constituencies. Under present circumstances we have a right to have direct representation. I hope the time is not very distant when we may successfully appeal to Parliament to grant us the true status of British political citizenship. I do not overlook that several matters will have to be considered, and I am not at present placing before you a cut-and-dry scheme. My only object is to draw your attention to this vital subject.

POVERTY OF INDIA.

But the greatest question before you, the question of all questions, is the Poverty of India. This will be, I am much afraid, the great future trouble both of the Indian people and of the British Rulers. It is the rock ahead. In this matter we are labouring under one great disadvantage. This poverty we attribute to the system, and not to the officials who administer that system. But, unfortunately for us, for themselves and the British people, the officials (with clear-sighted exceptions of course) make the matter personal, and do not consider impartially and with calmness of judgment this all-important subject. The present Duke of Devonshire has well put this state of the official mind, which is peculiarly applicable in connection with this subject. He said : " The Anglo-Indian, whatever may be his merits, and no doubt they are just, is not a person who is distinguished by an exceptionally calm judgment." The personal view he takes of the question of poverty warps his judgment.

Mr. Gladstone also lately, in the Opium debate, remarks :—" That it was a sad thing to say, but unquestionably it happens not infrequently in human affairs, that those who ought from their situation to know the most and the best, yet from prejudice and prepossessions knew the least and the worst." This has been our misfortune with officials. But there have been and are some thoughtful officials who know the truth like Lord Lawrence and others in the past, and in the present times like the latest Finance Ministers, Lord Cromer, Sir Aukland Colvin and Sir David Barbour, who have perceived and stated the terrible truth that British India is extremely poor. Among other officials, several have testified to the sad fact, in " Confidential Reports," which Government do not publish—and this after a hundred years of the work of these officials under the present unnatural system. The system being unnatural, were the officials the very angels themselves, or as many Gladstones, they cannot prevent the evils of the system and cannot do much good. When Mr. Bayley and I moved for a Royal Commission of Inquiry, it was said that I had not produced evidence of poverty. It was not so, but it is difficult to make those see who would not see. To every Member of the House I had previously sent my papers of all necessary evidence on the annual income and absolute wants of the people of India. I do not know whether any of those who opposed us had taken the trouble to read this, and it was unfair to expect that in making out a *prima facie* case for our motion, I should reiterate, with the necessary waste of some hours of the precious time of the House, all the evidence already in their hands.

RETURNS WANTED.

You remember my papers on the Poverty of India, and I have asked for Returns to bring up information to date, so that a fair comparison of the present with the past may enable the House to come to a correct judgment. I am sorry the Government of India refuses to make a return of a Note prepared so late as 1881 by Sir David Barbour, upon which the then Finance Minister, Lord Cromer, based his statement in his speech in 1882 about the extreme poverty of the mass of the people. I do not see why the Government of India should refuse. The Note, I am told, is an important document. Government far its own sake should be ready to give it. In 1880, the present Duke of Devonshire, then Secretary of State for India, readily gave me some statistics and information prepared by Mr. F. Danvers, though I did not know of their existence. This enabled me to point out some errors and to explain some points which had been misunderstood. Such information is extremely necessary, not merely for the sake of the exceedingly poor masses of the people, but for the very stability of the British power itself. The question of the Poverty of India should be fully raised, grappled with and settled. The Government ought to deal boldly and broadly with it. Let their be a Return in detail, correctly calculated, made every year of the *total* annual income of *all* British India, per head of population, and of the requirements of a labourer to live in working health, and not as a starved beast of burden. Unless such complete and accurate information is given every year in detail, it is idle and useless to make mere unfounded assertions that India is prospering.

THE AVERAGE OF THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE MUCH SMALLER THAN Rs. 27.

It must also be remembered that Lord Cromer's annual average of not more than Rs. 27 per head is for the whole population, including the rich and all classes, and not what the great mass of the population can or do actually get. Out of the total annual income of British India all that portion must be deducted which belongs to European Planters, Manufacturers and Mineowners, and not to the people of British India excepting the poor wages they receive, to drudge to give away their own country's wealth, to the benefit of a foreign people. Another portion is enjoyed in and carried out from the country on a far larger share per head by many who are not the children of the soil—official and non-official. Then the upper and middle classes of the Indians themselves receive much more than their average share. The great mass of the poor people therefore have a much lower average than even the wretched " not more than Rs. 27 " per head. You know that I had calculated the average of the income as being Rs. 20 per head per annum, and when Lord Cromer's statement of Rs. 27 appeared, I requested him to give me his calculations, but he refused. However, Rs. 20 or " not more than Rs. 27 "—how wretched is the condition of a country of such income, after a hundred years of the most costly administration, and can such a thing last ? It is remarkable that there is no phase of the Indian problem which clear-headed and fair-minded Anglo-Indians have not already seen and indicated. More than a hundred years ago, in 1787, Sir John Shore wrote these remarkable, far-seeing and prophetic words :—" Whatever allowance we may make for the increasad industry of the subjects of the State, owing to the enhanced demand for the produce of it (supposing the demand to be enhanced), there is reason to conclude that the benefits are more than counterbalanced by evils inseparable from the system of a remote foreign dominion."

PREDICTION CONFIRMED BY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN 1886 AFTER 100 YEARS.

And these words of prophecy are true to the present day. I pass over what has been said by other European officials at different times during the hundred years. I come to 1886, and here is a curious and complete response after a hundred years by the Secretary of State for India. In a despatch (26th January 1886) to the Treasury he makes a significant admission about the consequences of the character of the Government of the foreign rule of Britain.

He says :—" The position of India in relation to taxation and the sources of the public revenues is very peculiar, not merely from the habits of the people and their strong aversion to change which is more specially exhibited to new forms of taxation, but likewise from the character of the Government, which is in the hands of foreigners, who hold all the principal administrative offices and form so large a part of the Army. The imposition of new taxation which would have to be borne wholly as a consequence of the foreign rule imposed on the country and virtually to meet additions to charges arising outside of the country would constitute a political danger, the real magnitude of which, it is to be feared, is not at all appreciated by persons who have no knowledge of or concern in the Government of India, but which those responsible for that Government have long regarded as of the most serious order." What a strange confirmation, fulfilment and explanation of the very reason of the prophecy of a hundred years ago, and admission now that because the character of the present Government is such that " it is in the hands of the foreigners who hold all the principal administrative offices and form so large a part of the army, the consequence of it is a political danger," the real magnitude of which is " of the most serious order." Need I, after this declaration even, despair that some of our Anglo-Indian friends would not take a lesson from the Secretary of State and understand the evil of the system under which India is suffering ? Have I ever said anything clearer or stronger than this despatch has done. It gives my whole fear of the future perils to the people of India, and political danger to the British Power, in a nutshell. This shews that some of our Anglo-Indian authorities have not been, nor are so dull and blind as not to have seen before or see now the whole peril of the position, and the unnatural and suicidal system of administration.

FIGURES QUOTED WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING.

Yes, figures are quoted by some of what they call " increase of trade," " balance of trade in favour of India," " increase of industry," " hoarding of treasure in British India," &c., &c., but our misfortune is that these people with bias and prejudices, and prepossessions and apparently having not very clear ideas of the principles, processes, and details of commercial and banking operations and transactions, and of the perturbations of what Sir John Shore called " the evils of a distant foreign dominion," are not able to understand and read aright these facts and figures of the commercial and economic condition of British India. These people do not realise or seem to understand that what are called "the trade returns of British India" are misleading and are not the trade returns of British India. A good portion of both the imports and exports of both merchandise and treasures belong to the Native States and to countries beyond the borders, and not to British India. A separate return must be made of the imports and exports of the non-British territories, so that a correct account of the true trade of British India may be given by itself—and then there should be some statement of the exports which are not trade exports at all, but only political and private European remittances ; and then only will it be seen how wretched this British Indian true trade is, and how fallacious and misleading the present returns are. A return is made every year called " The Material and Moral Progress of India." But that part regarding "Material Progress" to which I am confining my observations is very imperfect and misleading. As I have already said, nothing short of a return every year of the average annual income per head of population of British India, and of the absolute necessaries of life for a healthy labourer, in detailed calculation can give any correct idea of the progress or otherwise of the material condition of the people of British India. I ask for " detailed calculation in the returns, because some of the officials seem to have rather vague notions of the Arithmetic of Averages, and though the foundation figures may be correct, they bring out results far from truth. I have pointed out this with instances in my papers. I have communicated with the Secretary of State for India and he has communicated with the Governments in India. But I do not know how far this correction has been attended to by those who calculate averages.

A NUTURAL SYSTEM WOULD BENEFIT BOTH COUNTRIES.

What is grievous is that that the present unnatural system, as predicted by Sir John Shore, is destructive to us, with a partical benefit to the United Kingdom with our curse upon it. But were a natural system to prevail, the commercial and industrial benefits aided by perfect free trade that exists between India and United Kingdom, will be to both countries of an extent of which we can at present form no conception. Englishmen hanker after new markets. But here is an inexhaustible market of 221,000,000 of their own civilized fellow-citizens with some 66,000,000 more of the people of the Native States, and what a great trade would arise with such an enormous market, and the United Kingdom would not for a long time hear anything about her " unemployed." It is only some people of the United Kingdom of the higher classes that at present draw all the benefit from India. The great mass of the people do not derive that benefit from the connection with India which they ought to get with benefit to both countries. On the other hand, it is with the Native States that there is some comparatively decent trade. With British India, as compared with its population, the trade of the United Kingdom is wretched indeed after a century of a very costly administration paid for by the poverty-stricken ryots. Truly has Macaulay said emphatically :—" To trade with civilised man is infinitely more profitable than to govern savages ; that would indeed be a doting wisdom, which, in order that India might remain a dependency, would make it a useless and costly dependency which would keep a hundred millions (now really 221,000,000) of men from being our customers in order that they might continue to be our slaves." Should this doting wisdom continue ? It is impossible for me to explain in this address all the misapprehensions. I have already explained my views as fully as possible in my papers. These views at first ridiculed and pooh-poohed till the highest Financial authorities, the latest Finance Ministers themselves, admitted the extreme poverty of India. Lord Cromer summed up the situation in these remarkable words in 1882:—" It has been calculated that the average income per head of population in India is not more than Rs. 27 a year." " In England the average income per year per head of population was £33, in France it was £23 ; in Turkey, which was the poorest country in Europe, it was £4 a head." Comment is unnecessary. Let us and the Government

NOT LIVE IN A FOOL'S PARADISE.

Or time may bring disaster to both, when it is too late to stop them. This poverty is the greatest danger both to us and the rulers. In what shapes and varieties of forms the disease of poverty may attack the body-politic, and bring out and aggravate other evils, it is difficult to tell or foresee, but that there is danger of " most serious order," as the Secretary of State declares, nobody can deny.

BRITAIN MAY DEFY HALF A DOZEN RUSSIAS.

Were the people of British India allowed to enjoy the fruits of their own labour and resources, and were fair relations established between the British and Indian peoples, with India contented and prosperous, Britain may defy half a dozen Russias. Indians will then fight to the last man, and to the last rupee for their share, as patriots and not as mercenaries. The rulers will have only to stamp their foot, and millions will spring up to defend the British power and their own hearths and homes.

DESIRE OF CONGRESS TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

We, the Congress, are only desirous of supporting Government, and having this important matter of poverty grappled with and settled, we are anxious to prevent " the Political danger " of the " most serious order," declared to exist by the Secretary of State himself. We desire that the British connection should endure for a long time to come for the sake of our material and political elevation among the civilized nations of the world. It is no pleasure or profit to us to complain unnecessarily or wantonly about this poverty. Were we enemies of British rule, our best course would be not to cry out, but remain silent, and let the mischief take its course till it ends in disaster as it must. But we do not want that disaster, and we therefore cry out, both for our own sake and for the sake of the rulers. This evil of poverty must be boldly faced and remedied. This is the question to which we shall have to devote our best energies. We have, no doubt, to contend against many difficulties, but they must be surmounted for everybody's sake. The next subject to which I desire to direct your attention is this. We have a large costly European Civil Services. It is not to be supposed that in these remarks I accept the necessity for them. I take at present the situation as it is. I now submit to the calm consideration of the British people and Government these questions : Is all this European service entirely for the sole benefit of India ? Has the United Kingdom no interest or benefit in it ? Does not the greatness of, and the greatest benefit to, the United Kingdom arise from its connection with India ? Should not the cost of such greatness and great benefits be shared by the United Kingdom in proportion of its means and benefit ? Are not these European services especially imposed upon us on the clearly admitted and declared ground of maintaining the British power ? Let us see what our rulers themselves say. Lord Beaconsfield said : " We had to decide what was the best step to counteract the efforts Russia was then making, for though war had not been declared, her movements had commenced in Central Asia, and the struggle has commenced which was to decide for ever which power should possess the great gates of India, and that the real question at issue was whether England should possess the gates of her own great Empire in India, and whether the time had not arrived when we could no longer delay that the problem should be solved and in a manner as it has been solved by Her Majesty's Government." Again he says :—"We resolved that the time has come when this country should acquire the complete command and possession of the gates of the Indian Empire. Let me at least believe that the Peers of England are still determined to uphold not only the Empire but the honor of this country. " Can any words be more emphatic to show the vast and most vital stakes, honor and interests of the United Kingdom ?

Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India, tells us :—" We are resolutely determined to maintain our supremacy over our Indian Empire * * that among other things," he says, " that supremacy rests upon the maintenance of our Europern Civil Service," that " we rest also upon the magnficent European Force which we maintain in that country." This again is another emphatic declaration of the vast stakes and interest of the United Kingdom for which the European Services are maintained entirely at our expense. I shall give one more authority only :—

See what a man like Lord Roberts, the symbol of Physical Force, admits. He says to the London Chamber of Commerce : "I rejoice to learn that you recognize how indissolubly the prosperity of the United Kingdom is bound up with the retention of that vast Eastern Empire," and again he says at Glasgow—"That the retention of our Enstern Empire is essential to the greatness and prosperity of the United Kingdom." Now, I ask again, that with all such deep, vast and great interests, and the greatness and prosperity of the United Kingdom, essentially depending on the Eastern Empire and indissolubly bound up with it, is it reasonable, is it just and fair, is it British that *all* the cost of such greatness, glory, and prosperity of the United Kingdom should be entirely, to the last farthing, thrown upon the wretched Indians, as if the only relations existing between the United Kingdom and India were not of mutual benefit, but of mere masters and slaves as Macaulay pointed out to be deprecated.

THE PRESENT NAVY REQUIRED FOR THE VERY EXISTENCE OF BRITAIN.

As for the Navy, the *Times* regards, and it is generally admitted, that the very existence of Britain itself depends upon the command of the sea. The *Times* says : "They will never forgive the Minister or the Ministry that leaves them weaker at sea than any possible combination of France and another Power." By a telegram I read at Aden I found Mr. Gladstone " re-affirmed the necessity of British supremacy." For any war vessels that may be stationed in India for the protection of the interests of both, the expenditure may be fairly shared.

RELATIONS WITH IRELAND COMPARED.

In the Bill for the better Government of Ireland there are provisions by which Ireland is required to pay a certain share of the Imperial expenditure according to its means, and when necessary to pay a similar share of any extraordinary expendirure, Ireland having all its resources at its own command. Now see how vastly different is our position. Not only will Ireland have all her internal services, Irish or under Irish rules, causing no foreign drain from her, but she will also, as she has always enoyed, continue to enjoy her share in all the gain and glory of the Britssh Empire. Irishmen can be Viceroys, Governors, and have any of the appointments in the Military or Civil Services of the Empire, with the additional advantage of a large number of Members in Parliament. The Indians, on the other hand, have not only no such share at all in the gains and glory of Brtish Empire, but are excluded even from the Services of their country, with the consequences of an exhausting foreign drain of the deplorable evils foretold by Sir John Shore and subject to the imposition of every farthing of the expenditure. Nor has India any votes in Parliament. And we have now the additional misfortune that the British Cabinet since the transfer to the Crown, is no longer the independent tribunal as to judge between us and the Indian authorities, and this adds heavily to our difficulties for obtaining justice and redress, except so far as the sense of justice of the non-official Members of the Parliament helps us.

MISAPPREHENSION ABOUT EXPENDITURE.

There is a strange general misapprehension among the people of the United Kingdom. They do not seem to know that they havenot spent a single shilling either in the formation of the British Indian Empire or in its maintenance, and that,as far as I know, every farthing is taken from the Indians, with the only exception in my knowledge that Mr. Gladstone with his sense of justice allowed £5,000,000 towards the last Afghan War, which without having any voice in it, cost India £21,000,000, I cannot blame the people of the United Kingdom generally for this mistake, when even well-informed papers give utterances to this most unfortunate fallacy. As for instance, a paper like the *Statist*, in the exract which my friend Mr. Dinshaw gave you last year, says :—" Whatever may happen, we must defend India to our last shilling and our last man, " while the fact is that they have not spent even their first shilling or any shilling at all but on the contrary derived benefits in various ways from India of millions on millions every year. Nor have the fighters in creating and maintaining the British Indian Empire been only the British soldier to " the last man. " Indian soldiers have done the main work, and if India can be made prosperous and contented as it can be by true statesmanship, the Indian soldier will be ready to fight to " the last man " to defend the British Power. Britain in fact cannot send to India " to its last man." The very idea is absurd ; on the contrary she can draw from India for her European purpose an inexhaustible strength. Again the *Statist* says :—" We are at this moment spending large sums of money in preparing against a Russian attack." Not a farthing of the British money ? Every farthing of these " large sums " and which are crushing us is " imposed " upon the people of British India. Such misleading statements are often made in the English press to our great injury.

FOR JUST RELATIONS.

I repeat then that we must submit to the just consideration of the British people and Parliament whether it is just and right that they should not pay a fair share, according to their stakes and means, towards all such expenditure as is incurred for the benefit of both India and the United Kingdom, such expenditure and the respective share of each being settled on a peace footing, any extraordinary expenditure against any foreign invasion being also further fairly shared. Before closing this subject, I may just remark that while leaving necessarily the highest offices of power and control, such as Viceroys, Governors, &c., &c., to Europeans, I regard the enormous European Services as a great political and imperial weakness, in critical political times to the British power, as well as the cause, as the present Duke of Devonshire pointed out, of the insufficiency of an efficient administration of the country ; and also the main cause of the evils foretold by Sir John Shore, and admitted by the Secretary of State for India after a hundred years as a political danger of " a most serions order."

ADMITTED UNFAIRNESS OF SOME HOME CHARGES.

I would not say much upon the next subject, as you have had only lately the highest testimonies of two Viceroys and three Secretaries of State for India—of Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon, and of the Duke of Argyll, Lord Cross and Lord Kimberley. You remember the debate raised by Lord Northbrook in the House of Lords a few months ago that the Home Military charges were unfair and unjust, and all the authorities I have named endorsed the complaint. But even the heads of the Indian authorities are so much in terror of the Treasury that Lord Kimberley said :—" The India Office has no particular desire that the question should be re-opened and discussed anew, for bitter experience has taught the department that the re-opening of a question of this kind generally results in the imposition of additional charges." Is this one other disadvantage of the transfer to the Crown ? Lord Kimberley hit the nail on the head why India was so unfairly treated (and the same may be applied to such other treatment of India by the Indian authorities hemselves) when he said :—" The reasons why proposals that must throw fresh burdens on the Governments of India are so frequently made in the House of Commons is that those who make them know that their own pockets will not suffer in the desire to make things agreeable and comfortable. The tax-payers of the country excercise no check upon such proposals, and the consequence is that charges are sometimes imposed upon the Government of India which that Government thinks unjust and unnecessary. " It must be borne in mind that charges " imposed on the Government of India " means the suffering party is the poor tax-payer of India. The Duke of Argyll characterises these charges as " unjust and illegal tribute to England. " But mark the words of Lord Cross :—" I am certain that in the course of a few years the Indian people will force us to do them justice. " This is just the feature " to be forced to do justice " which I alwas deplore. We desire that all necessary reforms and acts of justice should be spontaneous on the part of Britain, in good grace and in good time as gifts claiming our gratitude, and not to wait till " *forced*, " with loss of grace from the giver and the loss of gratitude, from the receiver. I offer my thanks to Lord Northbrook and other Lords for that debate, though yet barren of any result. But we may fairly hope that such debate must sooner or later produce good results. It is like a good seed sown and will fructify.

SOME SMALLER ITEMS OF COMPLAINT.

Here are some smaller items : The cost of the India Office Building of about half a million, of the Royal Engineering College of £134,000 and of other buildings is all cast on India. The cost of the Colonial Office Building, £100,000, is paid from the British Exchequer. The India Office Establishment, &c., about £230,000 a year, is all imposed on India, while the £41,000 of the Colonial Office and £168,000 for Colonial Services are paid from the British Exchequer. The Public debt of India (excluding Railway and Productive Works) is incurred in creating and preserving the British power, but all our cries to give us at least the benefit of a British guarantee have been in vain, with the curious suicidal effort of showing to the world that the British Government itself has no confidence in the stability of its own power in India. In 1870 Mr. Gladstone declared India to be " too much burdened," when the annual expenditure was £39,000,000 ; and what expression can be used now when, with an extremely poor income, the burden now is nearly 75 per cent. heavier, or Rx. 68,000,000 *this* year. Passing on to other subjects, I hope the separation of Executive and Judicial fnnctions will receive attention as its necessity has been recognised. We have to persevere for this as well as for other parts of our programme, bearing in mind one great difficulty we have to contend with. Unfortunately the Indian authorities when they determine to do or not to do a thing under the notion of preserving prestige and strength, as if any false prestige can be a strength, disregard even resolutions or acts of Parliament itself, and resort to every device to carry their own point or view. We cannot expect Parliament to watch Indian affairs from day to day, and therein lies the impunity and immunity of the Indian administration.

THE STATUTORY SERVICE.

I shall refer to only two instances : First, the case of the misleadingly called "The Statutory Service," and what in reality was created out of and as a part and parcel of the Convenanted Civil Service. I can speak with some authority, for I was the very proposer of the memorial of the East India Association to Sir Stafford Northcote, which resulted in the clause of the Act of 1870. But the Indian authorities would not have it. They moved heaven and earth to thwart it ; it is a long and a sad story for the good name of Britain, and they never rested till they made the Statute a dead letter, though it still stands on the Statate Book of the Imperial Parliament. However, I hear with pleasure, and I hope it is true, that a disposition has arisen, for which I understand Lord Kimberley is to be thanked, to redress this glaring and unfortunate wrong—unfortunate for British prestige, for British honour, and British good faith, and I do hope that the Government would do this redress ungrudgingly, with good grace, completeness and generosity. This instance *illustrates* another unfortunate phase of the administration.

CONTRAST OF THE FOREST SERVICE FOR EUROPEANS.

The Forest Department is recruited by examinations in England and by selection in India. Such selection is not based upon a resolution or act of Parliament, but upon the will of the authorities and consisting of Europeans. The Government of India in resolution No. 18-F of 29th July 1891 have described them as untrained and uncovenanted officers, who have been unconditionally appointed in past years and yet they are ordered in the regular Indian Forest Service; while those Native Civilians created and backed by an Act of Parliament as distincily belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service are excluded from that Civil Service to which the Act dinstinctly appointed them. Can such difference of treatment of Europeans and Indians preserve British prestige for honor and justice and would it increase or diminish the existing attachment of the Indians to British Rule ?

THE CANTONMENT ACT.

The second instance was the practical disregard of the resolution of the House of Commons about the State regulation of vice. But in this case there were vigilant watchers like Mrs. Butler, Mr. Stansfield, M.P., Mr. Stuart, M.P., and others, and they did not allow the resolution to become a dead letter. In this case also I am glad to find that the Indian authorities now mean to give loyal effect to the resolution, and well may they do so, for the sake of the British good name, fame, and prestige, for morality of every kind upon which mainly British strength and influence rest.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

On the Currency question I need not dwell much. My views are known to you. Now that the Sherman Law is repealed by the United States, we may hope to see a settled condition in time. No amount of Currency jugglery or devices in this country could have any influence (except that of creating trouble in the country itself, as has happened) on the loss in the remittances to England for Home charges, which must be paid in gold, and will fluctuate with the rise or fall of gold in the United Kingdom. As if this crushing loss was not enough for the wretched taxpayers, further burdens were laid to make things agreeable and comfortable with other people's money as Lord Kimberley would say, of high exchange to the European officials, and the further most unwarranted payment of £138,000 to the Banks, with whose transactions in profits or loss the taxpayer has no connection whatever. Some strange precedents are made in this matter to silence oppositions and to support Banks at the expense of the taxpayers, which will lead to serious troubles in the future. Should not the millowners and other concerns also claim compensation for the dislocation of their industry of transactions by the Currency action of the Government,as Government itself admits to have caused such dislocation ? Would the British Exchequer have paid any such money to the British Banks ? Such a thing would never have been thought of. The utmost that is done in any crisis is allowing the Bank of England to issue more notes under strong restrictions. Had the Banks made profits instead of loss, would they have handed them to the taxpayer ? Then it would have been called the reward of shrewdness, foresight, enterprise, &c., &c. The whole Currency troubles from which India is suffering and which are so peculiar to India and so deplorable to the Indian taxpayer, and from which no other silver-using country suffers, is one of the best illustrations and object lessons, and proof of the soundness of Sir John Shore's prophecy about the evil consequences of the present unnatural system of a remote foreign dominion, or as the Secretary of State called the danger of " a most serious order."

ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

The Currency muddle will necessitate new taxation. The usual easy and unchecked resource of putting off the evil day by borrowing is already resorted to, and in the spirit of keeping things agreeable and comfortable to those who have votes in Parliament, there is danger of increase in the salt-tax. I do hope that Government will have some moral courage and some mercy upon the wretched taxpayer, and reduce even the salt tax by reimposing the cotton duties. Not that by this means India will be saved a pie from the addition of burdens, but that a little better able shoulders will have to bear them, or, as Lord Salisbury once cooly put it, that as India must be bled, the lancet should be directed to the parts where there was at least sufficient blood, not to those which are already feeble from the want of it.

THE RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

Another subject of our future work to which I need only touch now is the relations of the Government with the Native States. There is much unnecessary irritation and dissatisfaction where there ought to be the pleasantest harmony with much greater devoted loyalty than what even now really exists. And it is also a great mistake for a foreign power not to draw she military capacity and spirit of the country to their own side by giving it a fair career and interest in their own service. Make the military races feel it to their advantage and interest to be loyal to the British rule instead of keeping them alienated from the Government.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH MODERATION.

I need not say more upon our future work as various resolutions of importance will be placed before you for your consideration, and I am sure, you will deliberate with that moderation and fairness for which you have already distinguished yourselves and acqnired just credit, and for which I offer you my hearty congratulations. You recognise, I have no doubt, that at every turn you have yet serious questions to grapple with and much work to do. Any one who has watched my public career must have seen that my main underlying principle and the desire of my heart is to promote, as far as I can, good fellow-feeling among all my countrymen. And I have no doubt that all the educated and thinking men and all true friends of our own country will continue to do all that lies in their power to bring about stronger and stronger friendly ties of common nationality, fellow-feeling and due deference to each other's views and feelings amongst the whole people of our country. Government must be firm and just in case of any unfortunate differences ; as far as Government are concerned, their duty is clearly to put down with a strong hand any lawlessness or disturbance of the peace, no matter who the parties concerned may be. They can only stand, as they ought, on the only sure and right foundation of even-handed justice to all, and cannot allow any one to take the law into his own hands ; the only wise policy is to adhere to their declared policy of strict neutrality and equal protection and justice to all creeds.

CORDIAL CONFERENCES BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

I was much pleased to read in the papers that cordial conferences had been held between Mahomedan and Hindus in various places to devise means to prevent any deplorable occurrences happening in the future. Looking back to the past as my own personal experience of my life, and as far back as I know of earlier days, at least on my side of India, I feel a congratulation that all associations and societies of members of all creeds have worked together in harmony and union, without any consideration of class or creed in all matters concerning our common national public and political interrests. No doubt, latterly, even in such common matters, differences of views have arisen and will arise, but such differences of views, when genuine, are healthy, just as is the case in the United Kingdom itself with its two political parties. What makes me still more gratified and look forward hopefully in the future is, that our Congress has not only worked so far in the union and concord of all classes and creeds, but has taken care to provide that such harmony should continue in the future. As early as in the Congress at Allahabad of 1888 you passed this Resolution (XIII) :—" That no subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subject Committee, or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the President thereof, to the introduction of which the Hindu or Mahomedan delegates as a body object unanimously or nearly unanimously ; and that if, after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion, it shall appear that all the Hindu or all the Mahomedan delegates as a body are unanimously or nearly unanimously opposed to the Resolution which it is proposed to pass thereon, such Resolution shall be dropped ; provided that this rule shall refer only to subjects in regard to which the Congress has not already definitely pronounced an opinion." As I have already said, the highest wish of my heart is that all the people of India should regard and treat each other as fellow-countrymen, with fellow-feeling for the good of all.

INTERESTS OF ALL INDIANS IDENTICAL.

We may, I am convinced, rest fully assured that whatever Political or National benefit we may acquire will in one or other way benefit all classes, the benefit of each taking various forms. The interests of us all are the same. We are all in the same boat. We must sink or swim together. Government cannot but treat us all alike. It is unreasonable for us to expect from them, and unjust and unwise for them, to show any undue favour to any particular class or community. The only solid foundation for them is justice and impartiality, and the only just demand from us also can only be justice and impartiality. If the country is prosperous, then if one gets scope in one walk of life, another will have in another walk of life. As our Indian saying goes, " If there is water in the well, it will come to the cistern." If we have the well of prosperity, we shall be able to draw each our share from it. But if the well is dry, we must all go without any at all. A word for the basis upon which the strength of British power stands. Britain can hold India, or any one country can hold another, by moral force only. You can build up an Empire by arms, or ephemeral brute physical force, but you can preserve it by the eternal moral forces only. Brute force will, some time or other, break down ; righteousness alone is everlasting. Well and truly has Lord Ripon said "that the British power and influence rests upon the conviction of our good faith, more than upon the valour of our soldiers or the reputation of our arms." Mr. Gladstone says : " It is the predominance of that moral force for which I heartily pray in the deliberations of this House and the conduct of our whole public policy, for I am convinced that upon that predominance depends that which should be the first object of all our desires, as it is of all our daily official prayers, namely, that union of heart and sentiment which constitutes the truest basis of strength at home, and therefore both of strength and good fame throughout the civilized world." And here is a remarkable instance cited by Mr. Gladstone of a people of a different race becoming attached even to the much-depised Turkish Rule. How much more will the people of India, if contented and prosperous, become attached to the rule of such a people as the British ? Referring to Lebanon, Mr. Gladstone said : " Owing to the wise efforts of Lord Dufferin and others about 30 years ago, local management was established, since which the province has become contented and attached to the Turkish Empire." Lord Roberts, the apostle of British strong arm to maintain British power, and though much imbued with many of the prejudices against the progress of the Indians, as a true soldier admits without hesitation what he considers as the only solid foundation upon which British strength must for ever rest. He says : " But however efficient and well equipped the Army of India may be, were it indeed absolute perfection and were its numbers considerably more than they are at present, our greatest strength must ever rest on the firm base of a united and contented India." Truer and more statesmanlike words could not be uttered. Permit me to give one more extract. Mr. Gladstone, referring to Irish Home Rule, said : " There can be no nobler spectacle than that which we think is now drawing upon us, the spectacle of a nation deliberately set on the removal of injustice, deliberately determined to break, not through terror, and not in haste, but under the sole influence of duty and honor, determined to break with whatever remains still existing of an evil tradition, and determined in that way at once to pay a debt of justice and to consult by a bold, wise and good act, its own interests and its own honour." Am I at all unreasonable in hoping that such noble statesmanship, honor and good faith of the British people will, in fulness of time, also extend to India similar justice ? I shall hope as long as I live. Let us always remember that we are all children of our mother-country. Indeed, I have never worked in any other spirit than that I am an Indian, and owe duty to my country and all my countrymen. Whether I am a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a Parsi, a Christian or any other creed, I am above all an Indian. Our country is India ; our nationality is Indian. The question for us, especially a body like this who have received the blessings of education, is—How are we to perform our duty to our country ? Certainly, no one requires to be taught that no great cause or object can ever be accomplished without great sacrifices—personal and pecuniary. We can never succeed with the British people by mere declamations. We must show that we believe in the justice of our cause by our earnestness and self-sacrifice.

SELF-SACRIFICE—EXAMPLE OF BRITISH PEOPLE.

I desire now to impress upon my countrymen with all the earnestness I am capable of to prepare themselves for sacrifices. We observe every day what sacrifices the British people make for attaining any object, great or small, and how persistently they stick to it ; and among the lessons which we are learning from them, let us learn this particular one, with the double advantage and effect of showing that Indians have public spirit and love of their country, and also proving that they are earnest in what they are asking. Our work for the amelioration of our country and for obtaining all the rights and benefits of British citizenship will go on increasing, and it is absolutely necessary that our organisation, both here and in the United Kingdom, should be much improved and made complete. Without good organisation no important work can be successfully done, and that means much pecuniary and personal sacrifice. We must remember the Congress meets once a year. The General Secretaries and the Standing Committees have to carry out the details and inform the circles of the work and resolutions of the Congress. But the most important and national work formulated by the Congress has to be done with watchfulness, day after day, in London, by your British Committee. And further, by your Resolution XII of the seventh Session, you " urged them (the Committee) to widen henceforth the sphere of their usefulnees by interesting themselves not only in those questions dealt with by the Congress, but in all Indian matters submitted to them and properly vouched for, in which any principle accepted by the Congress is involved." Fancy what this means. Why, it is another India Office ! You have put all India's every-day work upon the shoulders of the Committee. It becomes exceedingly necessary for efficient and good work to have some paid person or persons to devote time to study the merits of all the representations which pour in with every mail, or by telegrams, before any action can be taken on them. It is in the United Kingdom that all our great fights are to be fought, all our national and imperial questions are to be settled, and it is to our British Committee in London that we have to look for the performance of all this responsible and arduous work, with the unfortunate features that we have to contend against many adverse influences, prepossessions and misunderstandings. We have to make the British people unlearn a good deal.

On the other hand, we have this hopeful feature also, that we have not only many British friends, but also Anglo-Indians, who, in the true spirit of justice and of the gratitude to the country to which they owe their past career and future provision, appreciate the duty they owe to India, and are desirous to help us, and to preserve the British Empire by the only certain means of justice, the honour and righteousness of the British people, and by the contentment and prosperity of India. You know well how much we owe to the present English members of our Committee. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Adam, Mr. Schwann, M.P., and Mr. McLaren, M.P. If we want all such help, at the fountain head of power and without which we cannot do much good, we must take care to supply them always,promptly and adequately, all necesary sinews of war. Then there is the journal "*India*," without which our work will not be half as efficient as with it. It is an absolute necessity as an instrument and part of the organisation. Every possible effort must be made to give it the widest circulation possible both here and in the United Kingdom. I wish it could be made weekly instead of monthly. With proper effort ten thousand copies should be easily disposed of here as a beginning, and and we *must* do this. This is the first opportunity I have of meeting you after the Congress of 1886, over which I had the honor to preside at Calcutta. Let me now thank you personally for your constant remembrance of me, for your unceasing encouragement, and for your two most kind and gratifying Resolutions passed at the last two Sessions as representatives of every class and creed, and almost wholly consisting of Hindu and Mahomedan delegates, and each delegate being elected by and representative of the whole mixed community of the place he represents, on the basis of common interest and nationality. I must beg your indulgence to record those Resolutions in this address. The first Resolution (XIV) passed by the seventh Congress in 1891, while I was a candidate, is this—" Resolved that this Congress hereby puts formally on record its high esteem and deep appreciation of the great services which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has rendered, during more than a quarter of a century, to the cause of India, and it expresses its unshaken confidence in him, and its earnest hope that he may prove successful at the coming election, in his candidature for Central Finsbury ; and at the same time tenders, on behalf of the vast population it represents, India's most cordial acknowledgments to all in England, whether in Central Finsbury or elsewhere, who have aided or may aid him to win a seat in the House of Commons."

I need not say how right earnestly Central Finsbury listened to your appeal and fulfilled your hope, for which we owe them our most unstinted thanks, and to all those who helped in or out of Central Finsbury.

I may here once more express my hearty thanks to many ladies and gentlemen who worked hard for my election. After I was elected, you passed the second Resolution (XVI) in the last Session. I may point here to the significant incident that, in that Congress there was, I think, only one Parsi delegate, and he even not the delagate of Parsis, but of all classes of the people.. This Resolution was—" Resolved that the Congress most respectfully and cordially tenders, on behalf of the vast population it represents, India's most heartfelt thanks to the Electors of Central Finsbury for electing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji their Member in the House of Commons; and it again puts on record its high esteem and deep appreciation of the services which that gentleman has rendered to this country, reiterates its unshaken confidence in him and looks upon him as India's representative in the House of Commission." Let me also now take this opportunity, on Indian soil, to tender my most heartfelt thanks for the telegrams, letters and addresses of congratulation which I received from all parts and classes of India—literally I may say from the prince to the peasant, from members of all creeds, from Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis, from Ceylon, from the High Priest of Buddhists, and Buddhists, and other residents from the Cape, British Guiana, Australia, and in short from every part of the British Empire where there were Indian residents. Ladies and gentlemen, put aside my personality and let me join in your rejoicings as an Indian in the great event in Indian annals of an Indian finding his way in the Imperial Parliament. And lastly, beginning from the distant Western Gate of India, where the Indian residents of Aden, of all creeds, gave me a most hearty reception ; than the great portal of India, the dear old city of my birth, gave me a most magnificent welcome with its never-ceasing kindness towards me, Poona doing her best to vie with Bombay and through Punjab so splendidly ; and this series of welcome now ending in your extraordinary one which I am utterly unable to describe. Is there any reward more grand and more gratifying than the esteem, the joy with my joy, the sorrow with my sorrow, and above all the " unshaken confidence" of my fellow-countrymen and countrywomen of our grand, old, beloved country. I may refer to an incident which, as it is satisfactory, is also very significant of the real desire of the British people to do justice to India. The congratulations on my ection from all parts of the United Kingdom also were as hearty and warm as we could desire, and expressing satisfaction that an Indian would be able to voice the wants and aspirations of India in the House of Commons. I can assure the Congress that as I hope and wish, if you will pay an early visit to the United Kingdom and hold a Session there, you will obtain a kind and warm reception from its peoples. And you will, by such direct personal appeal to the British Nation, accomplish a vast amount of good.

OUR FATE AND OUR FUTURE.

Our fate and our future are in our own hands. If we are true to ourselves and to our country and make all the necessary sacrifices for our elevation and amelioration, I, for one, have not the shadow of a doubt that in dealing with such justice-loving, fair-minded people as the British, we may rest fully assured that we shall not work in vain. It is this conviction which has supported me against all difficulties. I have never faltered in my faith in the British character, and have always brlieved that the time will come when the sentiments of the British Nation and our Gracious Sovereign proclaimed to us in our Great Charter of the Proclamation of 1858 will be realised, *viz.*, " In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our best reward." And let us join in the prayer that followed this hopeful declaration of our Sovereign : " May the God of all power grant to us and to those in authority under us strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

My last prayer and exhortation to the Congress and to all my countrymen is—Go on united and earnest, in concord and harmony, with moderation, with loyalty to the British rule and patriotism towards our country, and success is sure to attend our efforts for our just demands, and the day I hope is not distant when the world will see the noblest spectacle of a great nation like the British holding out the hand of true fellow-citizenship and of justice to the vast mass of humanity of this great and ancient Land of India with benefits and blessings to the human race.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Cable San Domingo-Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.

Turkish route right.

Mail for Madagascar closes at Zanzibar at noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th December, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	6	38 p.m.	109	15
Teheran	27	2	27 p.m.	..	19
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 27th December, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	—	1
" Kurrachee	..	30	—	1
" Madras	..	26	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 26.

10 p.m.	73·3

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

6 a.m.	68·6
10 a.m.	74·5
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	80·6

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button. " It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The London "Chronicle" refers to Mr. Bain's letter, which appeared in our columns, and observes: The Duke of Argyll is requested to meet a very definite charge of plagiarism. Mr. F. W. Bain, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, now head of the college at Poona, recently wrote a work on economics called The Principles of Wealth Creation. Six months afterwards the Duke of Argyll published the Unseen Foundations of Society. Mr. Bain has now issued a pamphlet in which he declares that the Duke's book is economically nothing but a rambling amplification of mine; every feature borrowed, but spoiled in the borrowing by the necessities of attempting to ineffectually disguise. The pamphlet contains ten pages of parallel extracts and references in support of this charge. We have not verified the references, and some of the comparisons seem to us rather far-fetched, but on the other hand a number of them, if not plagiarisms, are coincidences of a marvellous character.

Mr. Bain clenches his argument by a challenge. Both books, he says, are incomplete as they stand. He has yet the second volume of his own to write. How is it, he asks, that the Duke, whose mind is so phenomenally like mine that he agrees to a hair, both in matter and style, with everything I have said?—how is it that he has not the faintest suspicion of an agreement, much less coincidence, with that part of my work which remains yet unpublished? If the Duke is able, he adds, let him now produce the second part by himself.

The British copyright of a unique religious work has been secured by the publisher of the "Review of Reviews," who will issue it some time in the first weeks of the new year. This is the official and complete report of the proceedings and papers of the Parliament of Religions recently held in connection with the Chicago World's Fair. It will consist of two large volumes, each of 850 pages, with 300 illustrations, chiefly portraits. The editor is the well-known Presbyterain clergyman, Dr. Barrows. A number of so-called records of this interesting assembly have been published in America, but they have been compiled from newspaper reports, and are therefore not only inaccurate, but very incomplete, as in a large number of cases only short extracts were read from the papers which were contributed. The price of the two volumes will be £1 net. The work deals with almost all religions from Confucianism to Christianity, and will no doubt be regarded in religious circles as the book of the year. Certainly nothing like it has ever been produced before.

The first editions of so essentially scientific a writer as the late Professor Tyndall are rarely included among the desiderata of collectors. In the present case, however, the exceptions are not scientific books at all, but the outcome of the late Professor's expeditions among Alpine scenery. His "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," 1871, and his "Glaciers of the Alps," 1860, are extremely rare, and only one copy of the former has appeard in the auction rooms for the past five years. Its value is as much as £2 10s., and perhaps more. Its rarity is best proved by the fact that the author was himself for several years on the look-out for a copy. "I am told by a friend," he wrote to a bookseller who makes books on Alpine subjects a speciality, "that you have two copies of my book. The price is high, and this is in a way very gratifying to the author. And as, unfortunately, I have no copy myself, I shall be glad if you will send the books to me at the price named."

Miss Edith Simcox has for several years been employed on an important work which Messrs. Swan Sönnenschein are to publish early in the new year. It is entitled Primitive Civilisations, and is said to break new ground. The work is an attempt to sketch the history of ownership and agrarian and economical coditions among the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians, the ancient and modern Chinese, and other primitive nations of an apparently kindred type. Miss Simcox has had to go for her information to almost exclusively unpublished sources, including inscriptions. In her researches she has received the assistance of many of the most prominent scholars. A simultaneous American edition of the book—there are two volumes—is to appear.

There have been several projects of late in connection with the starting of Irish periodicals, and now there is even talk of the Irish Literary Society bringing out a magazine of its own. Meanwhile, the Rev. Frederick Longbridge, an English clergyman residing in Limerick, has seized the opportunity to publish an Irish annual, Our Country, which has already sold 20,000 copies. Backed by serveral notable Irish writers, including Professor Dowden, it has been deemed so successful that it is intended, in a true Hibernian spirit, to bring out this annual monthly, and a number of well-known people have been secured as contributors. The new year will accordingly see the first number of the latest Irish magazine.

The "Secolo" of Milan makes an interesting announcement to its readers. From the 20th this month two "Secolos" will be published each day, and the edition in the evening will be completely different in articles, telegrams, and news, from the morning edition. In spite of the greater cost of production, Signor Sonzogno—the proprietor—intends to make no increase in the price to quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly subscribers. During twelve months 720 copies, instead of 360, will be delivered for the present subscription of eighteen lire, and the "Secolo" will thus probably be entitled taking all things into consideration, to call itself the cheapest newspaper in the world.

Mr. Henry Custance's Riding Recollections and Turf Stories are likely to be ready very early in January. It will be in one volume with a portrait of the author and a number of other illustrations. Mr. Custance is the only man living who has ridden three Derby winners. He rode Thormanby in 1860, Lord Lyon six years later, and George Frederick in 1874. He can also congratulate himself upon having carried off the St. Leger and taken first place in the Thousand Guineas. He sets out his story, we are told, "plainly and in his own language, narrating incidents in the turf world as they have occurred to him." There is to be a large paper edition at a guinea.

A new and up-to-date Life of the German Emperor, with the title Kaiser Wilhelm II., has just made its appearance in Berlin from the pen of Friedrich Meister—that is to say, Wilhelm Meister II. as his Majesty has well been called, by Friedrich Meister. It is, however, less a biography than a character-sketch, which includs all the Emperor's facets, or life-phases, as child, schoolboy, student, soldier, sailor, sportsman, traveller, ruler, reformer, and paterfamilias. The picture is, of course, drawn from a high hero-worshipping point of view.

The Gospel of the Poor, by Mr. J. Morrison Davidson has been rapidly bought up, and a new edition is about to be issued by Mr. Reeves. There are no alterations of the text in the new edition, but a new and decidedly original dedication has been prefixed. It reads as follows:—"Dedicated (without permission), to 'The Clergy of all Denominations,' in the hope that some of them at least may be converted and become Christians, by J. M. D."

Flats and Sharps is the title of a book Messrs. Longmans are to publish, by Mr. Maskelyne, of the Egyptian Halt. The book will be an exposure of the methods and devices employed in cheating at the present day—generally an exposure of the modern gaming sharp. The announcement further says:—It will be a work absolutely unique of its kind, nothing at all approaching it having ever before been published in any language. Apart from its value as a warning to those who are addicted to any form of gambling, it is a book which will prove, it is hoped, of the utmost interest to the general public showing, as it does, the capabilities of trickery.

Mr. Rowland W. Paul, of 3, Arundelstreet, W.C., announces a volume of his own writing, illustrating and publishing, to be called Vanishing London, in which he proposes to record by careful drawings some of the most interesting houses in London and Westminster, those being chosen which are characteristic of old street architecture, and threatened with demolition or recently destroyed. The issue will be limited to 750 copies at half a guinea.

The English edition of M. Louis Morin's' French Illustrators will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson. Practically all the well-known French artists are represented, very many of them by original drawings. Altogether there are over 150 pictures, some being beautifully executed in colours. The work is divided into five parts, each enclosed in a separate cover. The coloured designs for the cover are by Auriol, Robandi, Morin, Cheret, and Giraldon; then the portfolio holding the five parts is designed by Albert Lynch. M. Morin, who writes as well as paints, describes his visits to the studios of the different artists, so providing an interesting text.

Mr. Fisher Unwin, in London, and Messrs. Scribner, in New York, have just issued The Revolution and the Empire, the memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier, one of the most interesting contributions to the history of a fascinating epoch. The translator is Mr. Charles E. Roche, eldest son of M. Antonin Roche, whose French classes in Cadogan-gardens were so well known to a younger generation. Amongst M. Antonin Roche's pupils were the late Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Charles Dilke, several members of the Rothschild family, and many other men who have since attained distinction. Mr. Charles E. Roche has spent many years in American journalism, but is now resident in London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SEVERE SENTENCES ON THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

The *Rast Goftar* says: It is thought in some quarters that the sentences passed by Mr Justice Bayley upon the rioters are too severe. There are two sides to this question. The plea of the advocates of leniency may be accepted at once, that the rioters did not belong to the ordinary class of criminals, that they were mostly peaceful members of the working class who were inflamed to fury by the circumstances of the hour, and did, in the phrensy of excitement, what they would never dream of doing in ordinary circumstances. All this is very true. But whatever the punishment that is inflicted upon rioters, it must be such as to carry with it a deterrent effect. No one wishes for a recurrence of the dreadful doings of August last, and an impression that the mighty Sircar is prepared to deal sternly with the peace-breakers will tend towards the maintenance of peace. The ignorant mass in India is apt to mistake leniency for weakness, pity for fear, and it would be adding an element of danger in the government of the country, if it were to go abroad that the Government are afraid to take severe notice of rioters, to whatever nationality they may belong. The Indian people are wonderfully credulous, and their capacity for putting absolute faith in the most incredible and absurd stories is simply phenomenal. Making all allowances for the phrensied excitement of the times, we cannot bring ourselves to excuse the cowardly brutality of the mob, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, that fell upon solitary way-farers and beat them to death, like rats captured in a hole. Religious riots throughout the country are becoming much too frequent, and those who can appreciate the potentialities of danger lurking in these outbreaks, will not be much disposed to cry out against the severity of the punishments inflicted upon the offenders.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON SILVER.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*: We are glad to notice that our mill-owners in Bombay are going to protest against the proposed levy of an import duty on silver. They have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association requesting him to call a meeting of the Association to consider the matter in the light of the effects, which an imposition of import duty on silver will have on the trade of the country. As Mr. Goschen said in the House of Commons when the Indian Loan Bill was before the House that any such imposition of duty on silver imported into India, will result in the further unsettlement of all business operations in India, and dislocation of the manufacturing industry of the country. The step proposed is with a view to prop up the artificial rate of exchange. The trade of the last six months has shown most clearly that the closing of the mints has caused a serious disturbance in the exchanges between India, and China, Japan, and other silver-using countries in the world, and the chief part of India that has suffered most by this disturbance is Bombay and the Bombay Presidency. The effects of the new Currency Act are seen in the shorter exports of yarns and cloths to those countries, in the enormous losses to our cotton spinning and weaving mills, in the non-distribution of dividends to the shareholders and investors in this industry and in a resort to liquidation of such of the concerns as are unable to stand the tide of the advancing misfortune. It was hoped, however, that things will settle down in time if no further measures are adopted by the Government to wreck the concerns and that the last spark of vitality left in them will yet bring about a slow but steady revival in the industry of India in which chiefly native capital to the extent of ten crores finds investment and which finds employment for about a hundred thousand hands in the men, women, and children of the soil. It is clear that the proposed measure is not to be taken for the benefit of India or her people. They do not think that it will benefit them and they do not desire it. It is a measure clearly in the interest of the civil and military services in India.

The *Indu Prakash* states:—Sir Dinshaw Petit and his brother mill-owners have done an excellent service in moving the Mill-owners' Association to enter a timely protest against the ill-advised and short-sighted policy of the Government which it is currently reported to intend to add to the already more than sufficiently embarassing condition of monetary affairs of this country. The evil effects of the closing of mints have but too soon begun to be felt in the returns of trade with silver-using countries which are the principal, nay, only markets for our yarn and other manufactured articles. The closing of the Government mints is a half measure so long as the Native States are free to coin as much silver as they please. This unsettled state of the currency and the artificial value given to the rupee has crippled our trade and many of the minor mills have ceased to pay any dividend. Happy news to Manchester! But if the former measure told on the mill-industry and the mill-hands, the proposed action will do for the agricultural labourers who form the majority of the population of the country.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—An important communication has been addressed by Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit and other local mill-owners against the imposition of the above-mentioned duty to the local Mill-owners' Association. The thoughts suggested are of paramount importance to the Bombay trade-world, and it, therefore, behoves all those concerned in the affair to see that the great cotton industry of this place is not allowed to suffer on any account.

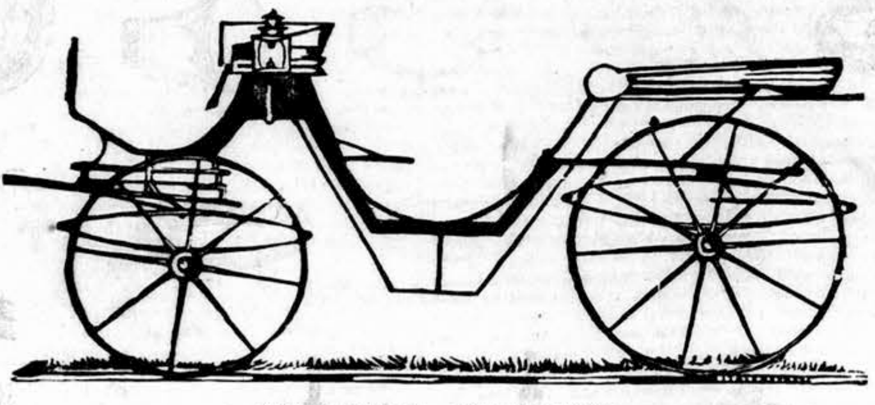
"IF IT BE REAL, WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"

The *Gujerati* observes: The unparalleled demonstration in Poona in honour of Mr. Dadabhai once more impels a silent spectator of the events of this fortnight to ask the question which was put by Sir Auckland Colvin at the time of Lord Ripon's departure—"If it be real, what does it mean"? The heart of India has been moved to its inmost depth. Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Neriad, Baroda, Broach and Delhi have surpassed themselves in the magnificent receptions that they organized for the Grand Old Man of India. Our friends in Poona signalized his visit to their historic city with an imposing demonstration the like of which has never been witnessed there. The whole population rose to the occasion, and the unique event made such a profound impression upon Mr. Dadabhai and everybody who took part in the triumphal procession, that the former was irresistibly led into observing that he had not lived in vain if his presence was instrumental in bringing about the peaceful and memorable commingling of races which he witnessed before him. Mr. Dadabhai's speech to the Poona people was the best that he has delivered since his landing on the Indian shore. The fact that even Mahomedans did homage to him as enthusiastically as his own co-religionists supplied him with an opportunity of impressing upon all the paramount importance of living in unity and acting in concert as children of the same soil.

The *Sabodha Patrika* writes: It is worthwhile to read these demonstrations with a cool eye. It goes without saying that between them they manifest the dawn of a political feeling over a pretty large area amongst [illegible] and diverse classes of the people, and the chances are that the feeling will continue to grow and spread to newer and yet newer and lower classes of the people. But it is easy to be misled by it, and none are apt to be so as our own people. The demonstrations merely show the wide extent of the political feeling. They reveal nothing as to its intensity. But in India it is the intensity of feeling that we want to secure above all. A slight move will suffice a large population to make great show. India is the land of crowds. A little coaxing will serve to divert them for a single turn to a particular ceremony, which calls forth little sacrifice but promises some sight-seeing in return. Large demonstrations, therefore, need indicate nothing more than large numbers responding to a particular feeling. The test of the intensity lies in presistance and sacrific. Of these, we have had but very few instances so far. Let this central fact be ever borne in mind.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Gujerati* states: It has now become quite customary with Government on the eve of the annual Congress sessions to issue resolutions prohibiting their servants from associating with political movements. A government which allows European officers to take an active part in currency agitation, to agitate for increased salaries, to write in political magazines, to indite articles on political subjects in newspapers and to deliver political addresses on semi-social occasions cannot fairly boast of impartiality when it tries to bully poor natives into abject submission by fulminating its yearly bulls against them. This year the Punjab government was the first to warn its educational officers and lay down certain principles for the edification of students and their elders. There was scarcely any necessity for such a resolution, because three years ago the Government of India itself issued a resolution prohibiting its servants from participating in political agitation. Now, the government of the North-West Provinces has issued an *ukase* couched in vague words. It says that while Government servants are not interdicted from joining any *lawful* society, departmental notice will be taken of the conduct of officials who take part in advocating or organising a society, which sets one class of the community against another or in propagating the tenets of such society. The question, therefore, naturally arises what is an *unlawful* society? Is the Congress or a Cow-protection Society an unlawful society? The point is left completely in the dark, and native officials are left to shape their conduct according to an injunction which Government has neither the capacity nor courage to define in clear and unequivocal terms.



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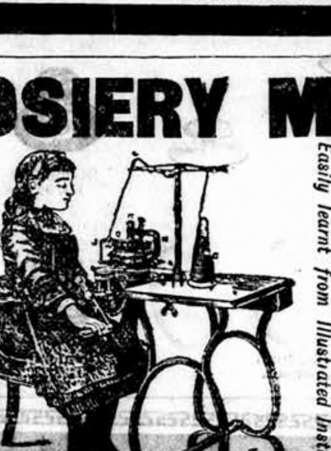

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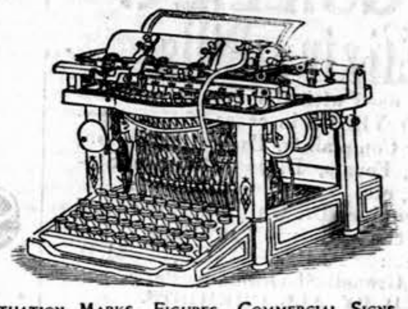

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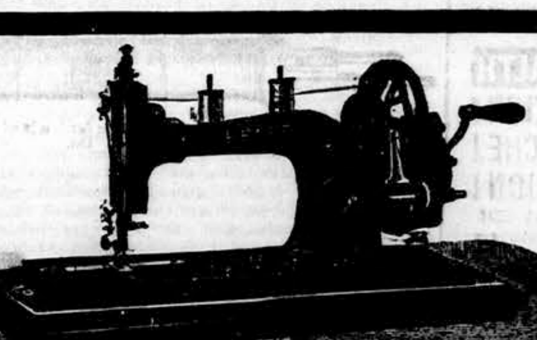

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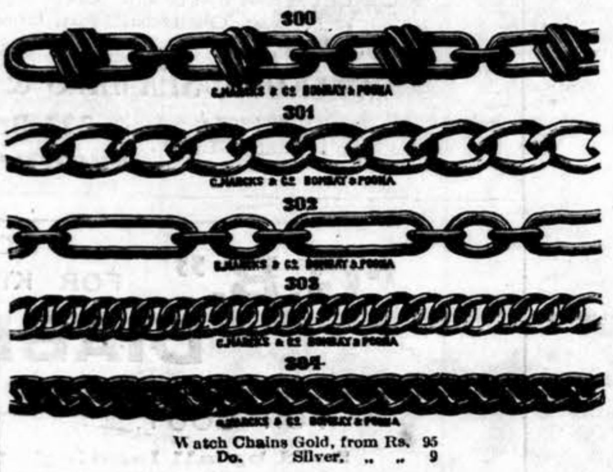
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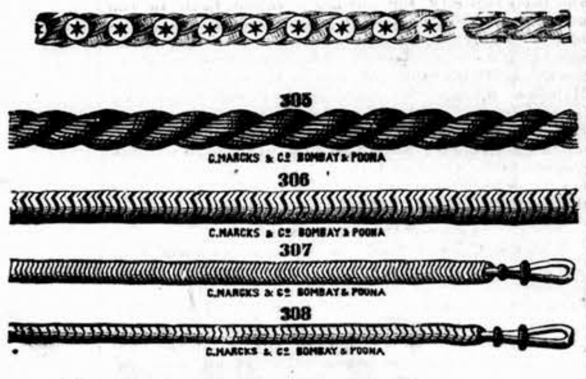
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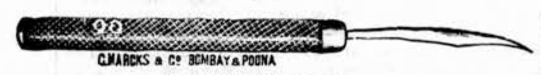
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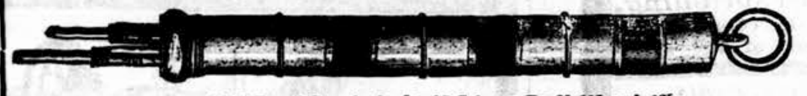
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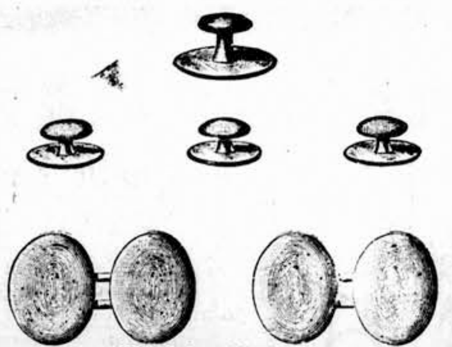
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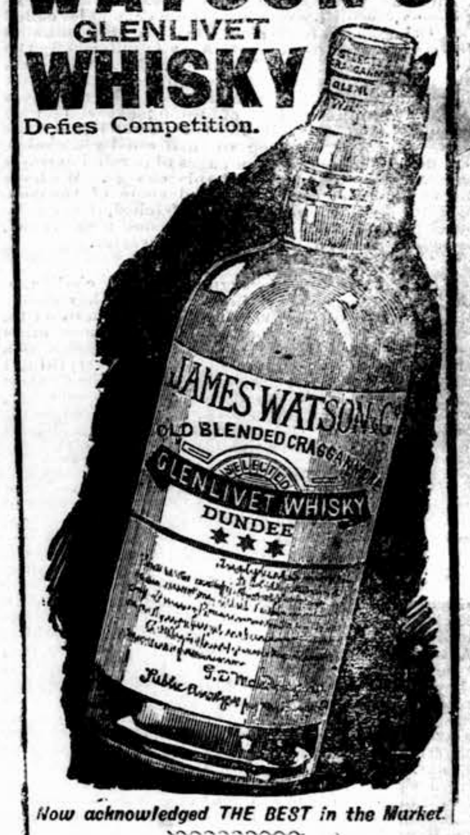

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